

# THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I AM a constant reader of your valuable and judicious publication, and feel much inclined to contribute to the stock of information which it contains. In the year 1796, I resided some months in the capital of Denmark, during which time I made a few remarks, which are much at your service: should, therefore, the following *Sketch* appear sufficiently interesting to you, you will oblige me by giving it insertion in your next Number.

On the approach to Copenhagen \* from the Sound, the fortrefs of Frederickstadt is observed on the right, and on the left, the naval arsenals, and the docks containing the men of war and merchant-vessels. On entering the city by the new landing-place, which is a large and commodious flight of steps, the first object we notice is the Custom-house (Dan. *Tolbooth*); here, I am informed, and have reason to believe, every thing is conducted with the greatest regularity, and an instance of extortion is seldom if ever heard of. This will hardly obtain belief in England or in Germany, where custom-house and imposition are nearly synonymous. On proceeding to the right we enter the new town, the first street in which, called Amaliagadé, is remarkable for its elegant and substantial buildings. It contains the public library, the hospital, and some noblemen and merchants' houses; near this street is an octagon, consisting of four large buildings of hewn-stone, severally occupied at present by the King, the Crown-Prince (Dan. *Cron-prindsen*) the Council of State, and the Marine Academy and Hospital. In the centre stands the fine equestrian statue of Frederick V. in bronze, who is, with justice, styled, "the Friend of Peace, and the Father of his Country." To him the Danes are indebted for this elegant addition to their city. The new town consists of several streets of very good breadth, lying S. W. and N. E. running parallel to each other,

and containing many handsome buildings. The houses in this part of the city are in general very large; they are detached from each other, and have court-yards before them, which shut in with folding-gates. The streets are remarkably well paved, and in this respect are equal to any in the North. From the octagon the distance is but small to the King's new-market, in which is the theatre, a small, but convenient building. The performances here are often good, and far above mediocrity; but the actors meet with little encouragement, as they are paid by the court. Opposite to this, in the same market, is a small theatre, called the Holstein Comédié, which is supported by the private subscriptions of the performers and others: the performance is in German, and strangers are invited to partake of the amusement. In the market is an equestrian statue of one of the Christians (probably Christian V.) who was a great warrior; the horse is trampling on the head of a Swedish soldier. Perhaps as the Danes advance in civilization they will pull down this statue; at present it is a disgrace to the national character, and stands as a specimen of the bad taste and worse spirit of the times in which it was erected. There are several clubs in and near this market-place, to which strangers who are properly introduced are admitted. The two most worthy of mention are the Coalition, which is the diplomatic club; and the Harmonic; in the latter there is a concert every Wednesday, and a ball and supper every other Thursday, during the winter-season. Most Englishmen who have resided any length of time in this city, will recollect with pleasure the agreeable hours they have passed in this society, which is noted for its urbanity of manners, and its attention to strangers.

Proceeding onward from the King's new-market, and leaving the theatre on the left, we enter the old town. The first objects which strike the attention here are heaps of ruins, the remains of the havoc made by the terrible fire in the month of June 1795, when above one-third of the old town was laid in ashes. Before us stand the walls of the superb palace of Christiansburg, which was also destroyed by fire sixteen months before the

\* Dan. *Kjöbenhavn*, i. e. Merchants'-haven; pronounced Kiu'enháv'n; the o marked thus (ö) being invariably pronounced as an u.

above\*. The fires in Copenhagen have been frequent, but none so dreadful as that in the year 1728, which consumed the greater part of the city; on part of the ruins of which Frederick V. erected the new town. On turning to the right we again perceive heaps of ruins on each side, till we arrive at that part of the old town to which the ravages of the late fire extended. The houses here remind the Englishman of those about Burlington-gardens, in London, to which the situation bears a great resemblance. We now arrive at the ramparts, on ascending which we have a view of the country; but this city being built on a low marshy ground renders the view uninteresting to a traveller; however, the obelisk† in the fore-ground, and the excellent road, terminated by the palace of Fredericksburg‡, on a hill half a Danish mile from the town, have a pleasing effect. Descending the ramparts, and re-passing the ruins of the palace, &c. we arrive at the Exchange, which is an old heavy Gothic building; the inside is occupied by the shops of tradesmen, who here display their commodities for sale. Leaving the Exchange and the Royal Bank on the right, we go over a draw-bridge, where ships of burthen pass and repass, and enter Christianshaven; this, with Christiansholm, may be called the suburbs of Copenhagen, from which they are completely separated by the Strait of Kallébøe. Christiansholm contains the naval arsenals, docks, &c. where the shipwrights and other workmen, to the number of three or four thousand, are constantly employed in repairing and building merchant-vessels and men-of-

war\*. These grand works of human art and labour (i. e. the arsenals and docks) surpass all praise, and must be seen to be estimated: they shew what a government, whose means are comparatively small, can effect when conducted with wisdom and energy. But though Copenhagen possesses great commercial advantages, yet it is not, and it may perhaps be safely predicted that it never will be, a great commercial city. The reason is obvious—the Danes neither here nor elsewhere have *l'esprit de commerce*. From Christianshaven we cross by a bridge to the island of Amak†. This island may be properly called the dairy and kitchen-garden of Denmark, or rather of Zeeland and Funen, which it almost wholly supplies with butter, cheese, and vegetables. The people are remarkably cleanly, and retain the manners and dress of the original colonists.

The little that is worth seeing in Copenhagen is not calculated to excite much interest in the intelligent traveller, except the Royal Museum, which contains some great curiosities, particularly a superb collection of coins. In the old town is the famous Round Tower, designed by the astronomer Longomontanus; it is about 180 feet in height, and the inside is so contrived, as to admit a carriage and four horses to be drove to the top, where is the observatory, from which we have a good view of the city beneath, with the

\* It is laughable to read in some of the public prints, and among the rest in a Plan of Copenhagen just published, that this is the "present royal residence;" and after stating the cost of building, they say, that "its apartments are magnificently furnished and decorated."

† This obelisk, which is of stone, about thirty feet in height, was erected in honour of the Count de Bernstorff, by the voluntary contribution of the peasantry of Denmark, whom he had, by his endeavours, liberated from the Gothic slavery in which they had been for ages enthralled.

‡ The palace of Fredericksburg is a small handsome building. It was here that the persecuted and unfortunate Queen Matilda, whose name cannot be uttered without a sigh, passed much of her time: the situation is very pleasant, the gardens are spacious, and laid out in the English style.

\* There are at present (1796) 28 ships of the line, several of which are of 80 guns, and nine frigates, in the man-of-war's-dock; which is divided from the merchants'-dock by a chain going transversely across the harbour. The seamen belonging to the men-of-war are registered, and amount to about 24,000. In peace they obtain leave from the government to serve on board the merchant-vessels; and those who remain at home, to the number of above 5000, are, with their families, lodged in barracks, in a long street in the new town, built purposely for their convenience and accommodation.

† The present inhabitants of Amak are descended from Hollanders, who were settled here the beginning of the sixteenth century, by the tyrant Christian II. who married the niece of Margaret, Duchess of Savoy, then governess of the Low Countries. Denmark being at that time very ill supplied with vegetables, she caused a cargo of Dutchmen to be shipped off to her niece, who procured for them the grant of the Island of Amak, which they have, with the indefatigable industry peculiar to their countrymen, highly cultivated, and made themselves as useful to the Crown of Denmark as any of its subjects.



ships in the harbour and roads, and the horizon is bounded by the sea. This, as well as the steeple of the church of St. Saviour, which may be ascended on the outside by means of a flight of steps, are worthy the attention of the curious.

The University of Copenhagen has funds for the support of 330 students (the number is not at present complete), and professors of the sciences of theology, astronomy, mathematics, medicine, &c. It has a good library, containing many curious and useful books and MSS. The University has some connection and correspondence with the Academy at Sorøe, a small village situated on a lake, in a beautifully romantic country, about a quarter of a mile from the high road between Ringsted and Slagelse. This academy is now falling to decay. Indeed literature appears to meet with but little encouragement in Denmark: which may, in some measure, be attributed to the extreme partiality the Danes have for public amusements, convivial entertainments, balls, concerts, and card-playing. Of the latter diversion (if such it may be called, when carried to excess) they are particularly fond, so as almost to exclude all attention to the cultivation of their minds, or the study of useful or polite literature, for which they have great advantages; to enumerate them will be needless, when it is said, that they enjoy the liberty of the press in an almost unlimited degree\*. The fact is, that little patronage is given to literature, and no notice is taken of literary men: if they have not the title of professor, or do not stand high in the church, they may rot in obscurity.

The inhabitants of Copenhagen, including the suburbs, may be estimated at 95,000. The circumference of the city is about one mile and a quarter Danish, or rather more than five miles English. The police is extremely good, it is very seldom that a robbery is heard of, and capital punishments are very rare. This may be attributed to the excellent paucity and perspicuity of the laws, and the wisdom, firmness, and moderation, of the

Government; which seems, on all occasions, to recognize the first principle of criminal jurisprudence—that to prevent is better than to punish. Too much cannot be said in praise of the roads in the island of Zeeland as well as Funen: the high-road from Copenhagen to Korsør (the port of Zeeland on the Great Belt) is one of the finest in the world, and can perhaps be only equalled by those in the East Indies: it is as even as the gravel-walk in a garden, and at every quarter of a Danish mile has small obelisks of stone erected on a rising-ground, with the number of miles, &c. from the capital, marked on them. The government has offered a premium to encourage the planting of trees at equal distances, and this has actually been done on a great part of the road, the effect of which is peculiarly agreeable to the traveller. The coins which pass current in Copenhagen are copper skillings, marks, and ducats, but the money in general use is rix-dollars, a paper currency.

The Danes are very hospitable, and particularly attentive to strangers, by endeavouring to contribute to their amusement. There are frequent card-parties at the houses of the nobility and gentry, where strangers are always acceptable. Dancing is an amusement of which they are very fond, and in which they undoubtedly excel: they introduce the German waltz, which is calculated to excite pleasurable and voluptuous sensations, into all their dances. Their manners in this respect bear a greater resemblance to those of the French than to any of the neighbouring nations. Dinner-parties are frequent; they will often last four hours, during which time the cloth remains on the table, and there is a constant succession of dishes, between each of which anchovies, hot pickles, and other stimulants are handed round, as the appetite would otherwise pall amidst such a variety of viands. The hurtful custom of drinking brandy in the morning is very prevalent in Denmark and Norway\*, particularly among the middling and lower classes, who are also very fond of smoking.

To persons who require much external heat, the rooms in Copenhagen, and indeed in most places in the North, will be found very agreeable; the stoves with

\* This was in the year 1796. Since then (in 1800) two Danish gentlemen were banished for the freedom of their writings. This restraint put upon the liberty of the press was in consequence of the request of Russia. The Danish government was probably afraid of the greatness of that power, and that she would revive the dormant claim on Denmark for the Duchy of Holstein.

\*In Norway the people are very hospitable; on returning to a house after a short absence, the common saying is, "Welcome again!" and the brandy-bottle and a pipe are immediately put into your hands as a sure token that you are "welcome again."

which they are heated are, in great houses, of porcelain, in the form of vases, which, besides their use, are an ornament to the room. Wood is burnt in Copenhagen, but in some parts of Sleswick, Holstein, and Jutland, they burn turf; this is a bad substitute for wood, as the smell is unpleasant: sweet herbs and lavender are generally placed on the stoves. In their household economy the Danes are very cleanly; in this they resemble the Dutch more than any other people.

The Court of Copenhagen is not splendid, but quite enough so for every useful purpose; this is what the Government, which is praiseworthy economical, appears to have always in view. The Crown-Prince has a levee generally twice a week, but court-days are not frequent\*. The Danes often converse on politics; on this subject they differ very little in opinion, which during the present war has been generally favourable to the cause of liberty, however strange it may appear; for they certainly are very fond of titles, and not without some reason, as they find their entrance to all companies facilitated by them. Even a merchant generally purchases the title of a King's Agent (Dan. *Herr-agent*) which is the lowest order of nobility, but more respectable than the next above it, that of Chamberlain (Dan. *Cammer herr*); this title may be easily obtained, and indeed the acquisition ought not to be attended with much difficulty, as there is no other privilege attached to it, than that of wearing on all occasions a gilt key, tied with a blue string to the back of the coat. The effect of this appendage is truly ludicrous; and to a stranger can hardly fail of inducing the remark, that if one of these *noblemen* were to walk the streets of London or Paris for an hour or two, he would doubtless return home without the insignia of his nobility. Such orders of nobility as these are a greater satire on aristocracy than volumes that could be written on the subject.

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\* A circumstance happened one drawing-room-day, which gave rise to some conversation in the higher circles, and as it is a *jeu d'esprit* not generally known, it will, perhaps, bear the recital. On entering the drawing-room the foot of the French Ambassador tripped, the Dutch Envoy attempted to save him, but without success, and they both fell at the feet of Mrs. Crawford, the lady of the English *Chargé d'Affaires*: the Prussian Minister, then present, immediately exclaimed, *Voilà les deux Républiques à aux pieds d'Angleterre!*

The King of Denmark (Christian VII.) is, in the most unqualified sense of the word, a cypher. It is well known that his intellects have, for many years, been deranged; all that is seen of him in public is at the theatre, and sometimes walking in the streets, in which cases he has two attendants, who watch him narrowly. He is very docile, and, unlike many in his situation, he is seldom known to commit acts of extravagance. His derangement appears to be the effect of complete imbecility both of body and mind, and his existence appears as if it were prolonged only to present to mankind a melancholy instance of the effects of indulgence in premature habits of debauchery\*.

The Crown-Prince is Prince-regent of Denmark. He was born the 28th of January, 1768.—In 1790, he married the Princess of Hesse, daughter of the Prince of Hesse, Governor of Sleswick and Holstein. He is thin, and rather under the middle size; his complexion is pale, and though his features are far from handsome, he has a pleasing countenance, and when reviewing the troops, or engaged in any interesting employment, his eyes are expressive of much vivacity. His personal character is very amiable; he is agreeable in his address, appears to have no pride of birth, and is polite and attentive to all who converse with him, but particularly to strangers. His moral and domestic character is very good, and though much disposed to society, and fond of company and conversation, he is extremely temperate and abstemious. He seems to understand, that in a country where the government is arbitrary, and rank and titles are looked up to with veneration, all reformation of manners must originate in the higher classes: he acts upon this principle, and in this respect, as well as in many others, he is a pattern for men in high stations in all countries; who, we have daily occasion to observe, rarely regard decorum, and the moral decencies of life, but leave them to the vulgar, as affairs beneath their notice. The Crown-Prince, happily for his country, has not an enterprising genius; but as a statesman he possesses qualities which are of much more consequence to his people:—great

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\* When Christian VII. was in England, though even at that time he was known to be very deficient in understanding, he was fervently complimented with titles by our great seminaries of learning and of arts: and this monarch is actually now L.L.D. F.R.S. *Risum teneatis!*



and extensive benevolence, magnanimity\*, coolness, prudence, industry, and penetration. His benevolence does the highest honour to his feelings as a man, and is well exemplified by his indefatigable exertions to provide for and comfort the poor sufferers who had lost the whole of their property in the dreadful fire of 1795, before alluded to. Indeed the happiness of his people seems to be his aim in all his actions; and to sum up the political character of the Crown-Prince of Denmark—he is every thing that can be expected from the pupil of Bernstorff†:—and when we have said this, what can we say more?

Hackney,

ROBERT STEVENS.

May 9, 1801.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

On the ORIGIN of the celebrated BALLAD of “SALLY in our ALLEY;” and on the AUTHOR of “GOD save the KING.”

THERE has been nothing more common, when speaking of the estimation of any commodity, which you would wish to lessen in respect to its value, than saying, “*Oh! you may have it for a song.*”—Many songs have been of considerable consequence to every body but the poet; the music-venders, many of whom scarcely know how to read them, have often got hundreds of pounds by a single song; when the poor bard has had no other gratification than to have known that they have become popular, or has been flattered for his ability while he has been dining at a great man’s table, where they may have been sung.

\* The magnanimity of the Crown-Prince may be shewn by his refusing to join the confederacy against France, by which conduct he was the means of procuring great advantages to his people, particularly the mercantile part of them. That he possesses courage, firmness of mind, and an undeviating resolution to fulfil his political engagements, though perhaps forced into them, is well illustrated by his very recent conduct when the English fleet was before Copenhagen.

† This illustrious and accomplished statesman, the great Count de Bernstorff, died at Copenhagen the 21st of June, 1797, universally regretted and lamented by a grateful people, whose affections he undoubtedly possessed; and though the minister of a despotic monarch, he was yet a true friend to the rights and liberties of mankind.

We well know that there are songs which have been of the utmost consequence to a whole country, and we need to go no farther than the “*Ca ira*” in France, and the “*God save great George our King*” in England; the latter of which was written by my father, Henry Carey, who was also the author of the popular ballad of “*Sally in our Alley*,” published by subscription in a quarto edition\* of that author, among other songs and pieces of poetry, in the year 1729.

My father, in this work, apologises for his descending to so humble a theme as *Sally in our Alley*, in the following words:—“A vulgar error having long prevailed among many persons, who imagine *Sally Salisbury* the subject of this ballad; the author begs leave to undeceive and assure them, it has not the least allusion to her; he being a stranger to her very name at the time this song was written and composed. For as innocence and virtue were ever the boundaries of his Muse, so in this little poem he had no other view than to set forth the beauty of a chaste and disinterested passion, even in the lowest class of human life. The real occasion was this:—A shoemaker’s apprentice, making holiday with his sweet-heart, treated her with a sight of Bethlehem, the puppet-shews, the flying chairs, and all the elegances of Moorfields: from thence, he proceeded to the Farthing-Pye-house, gave her a collation of buns, cheese-cakes, gammon of bacon, stuffed-beef, and bottled-ale; through all which scenes the author dogged them (charmed with the simplicity of their courtship), from whence he drew this little sketch of nature; but being then young and obscure, he was very much ridiculed by some of his acquaintance for this performance, which, nevertheless, made its way into the polite world, and amply recompensed him by the applause of the divine Addison, who was pleased (more than once) to mention it with approbation.

GEORGE SAVILLE CAREY.

Cambridge—May 5, 1801.

P. S. Respecting the pretensions of my father to the national ballad of *God save the King*, I shall subjoin, for the information of your readers, a letter which I received a few years since from Dr. Harrington, of Bath, an authority in the musical world, which few persons will be hardy enough to call in question.

Sir—

\* Printed in London by E. SAY, Ave-Maria-lane.

Sir—The anecdote you mentioned respecting your father being the author and composer of the words and melody of "*God save great George our King*" is certainly true. That most respectable gentleman Mr. Smith\*, my worthy friend and patient, has often told me what follows, viz.—'That your father came to him with the words and music, desiring him to correct the bass, which Mr. Smith told him was not proper; and at your father's request he wrote down another in correct harmony.' Mr. Smith, to whom I read your letter this day, June 13, repeated the same again. His advanced age, and present infirmity, render him incapable of writing, or desiring to be written to, but on his authority I pledge myself for the truth. Should this information prove in the least advantageous to yourself, it will afford the most sincere satisfaction and pleasure to Sir,

Bath, Your most obedient Servant,  
June 13, 1795. H. HARRINGTON.

P. S. My curiosity was often raised to inquire after the author before Mr. Smith related the above, and I was often misinformed. Mr. Smith says, he understood your father intended this air as a part of a birth-day ode, or somewhat of that kind. However this might be, no laureat or composer has furnished the world with any production more complimentary or more popular.

To Mr. George Saville Carey, &c. &c.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A Correspondent, under the signature of W. having, from a laudable motive, requested to be informed "of the peculiar construction" of the boat, very appropriately termed a LIFE-BOAT, I can with pleasure refer him and your Readers to the following account of that useful invention, extracted from a report made to the Royal Humane Society, in 1800, by the philanthropic Dr. Hawes.

"THE BOAT is thirty feet by ten, in form much resembling a common Greenland boat, except the bottom, which is much flatter.—She is lined with cork inside and outside of the gunwale, about two feet in breadth, and the seats underneath are filled with cork also.

"She is rowed by *ten men*, double banked, and steered by two men with oars, one at each end, both ends being alike.—*Long poles* are provided for the men, to keep the boat from being drove broadside to the shore, either in going off or landing. About six inches from the lower

\* This Mr. John Smith was many years a friend and assistant of Mr. Handel.

poles, it increases in diameter, so as to form a *flat surface* against the sand, otherwise they would sink into the sand, and be of no use. The *weight of the cork* used in the boat is about seven cwt.—She draws very little water, and when full, is able to carry *twenty people*. The BOAT is able to contend against the *most tremendous sea* and broken water; and never, in any one instance, has she failed in bringing the crew in distress into safety.—The MEN have no dread in going off with her in the highest sea, and broken water. CORK JACKETS were provided for them; but their confidence in the boat is so great, they will not use them.

"She has surprised every nautical man that has seen her contend with the waves.—Any further description I can give will not be equal to a *view of the model* of her, upon a scale now with the Duke of Northumberland."

The success attending this expedient for diminishing the number of unhappy individuals almost daily lost in a watery grave, appears to have been more than equal to the most sanguine expectations formed of its utility; and the great object in view, viz. the safety of those persons who hazard their own security to preserve others, has been fully accomplished. The public must be pleased to learn, as they do from your last Magazine, under the article "*Provincial Occurrences*," that the use of the LIFE-BOAT is, from its known efficacy, likely to become general on our coasts. Indeed, taking into view the local situation of our "*SEA-GIRT ISLE*," it is surprising that the experiment under consideration should have been reserved for so late a period.

While the conflicting passions of man seem to render necessary the exertions of ingenuity in erecting vessels for his DESTRUCTION, it is matter of joy that humanity has made her claim upon genius for the exercise of a portion of her talents to effect his PRESERVATION. The patriotism of Englishmen consecrates, with a just veneration, the memory of those who fall on the ocean in defence of their country; and in the relief of the widow and orphan, the deceased may be said to experience from the kindness of their surviving fellow-citizens what a great poet calls "*a charity which glows beyond the tomb*." If, then, to scatter incense on the pile of the DEAD be so gratifying, how much more so must it be to snatch the LIVING from impending destruction; to CONTINUE the means of subsistence to numerous families; and



and by preserving valuable LIVES, to augment the opulence of the nation! Surely if any have a legal and peculiar demand on the sympathy of mankind, it must be those, who, foregoing scenes of domestic bliss and social endearment, brave the perils of the winds and waves, and, by so doing, enlarge the stores of national wealth and individual comfort. Your's,  
Hackney.

JOHN BUTLER.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of the late LITERARY FORGERY in GERMANY of DAMBERGER'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA, &c. and of two other BOOKS of TRAVELS.

THAT in the short space of three years, three forged books of travels should have been published by three respectable booksellers in Leipzig, may be adduced as a proof, that in Germany the impudence of book-makers knows no bounds; and the circumstance proves how easily the credulity of the reading public may be imposed upon:

1. CHR. FR. DAMBERGER'S *Landreise in das Innere von Africa*, &c. or "Travels in the Interior of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope, through Caffraria, &c. to Morocco; in the Years 1781—1797, 2 vols. with a Map of Africa, 2 coloured plates, Leipzig, published by Martini."

2. *Beschreibung einiger See- und Landreisen*, &c. or, "Account of some Voyages, &c. to Asia, Africa, and America, particularly from Holland and England to Batavia, Madras, Bengal, Japan and China; and also from the Cape of Good Hope, through Caffraria and Desert of Sahara, to Egypt, by Zacharias Taurinius, a native of Egypt." 2 vol. 350 pages. large 8vo. published by Jacobäer in Leipzig.

And 3. *See- und Landreise nach Ostindien*.—"Voyage to the East Indies and Egypt, and a Journey to Mounts Sinai and Horeb, to Gaza, Rama, Damascus, Sidon, Tyre, Jerusalem, Bethlehem, the Dead Sea, &c. in the Years 1795—1799, by Joseph Schrödter;" 358 pages, small 8vo. published by Wolf and Co.

It is now no longer a matter of doubt, that Damberger, Taurinius, and Schrödter, are one and the same person, and that the above-mentioned accounts of travels, &c. are the production of one and the same impostor. When the report of the spuriousness of these works had become generally current, the publishers compared the manuscript letters which they had received from the pretended authors, and, to their no small astonishment, immediately perceived that they were written by the

same hand. They therefore sent for Damberger, who now owned, that his real name was not Damberger, but Taurinius; but persisted in asserting, that he had actually performed the journey through Africa; and had adopted the former name from one of his fellow-travellers, for the purpose of being sooner able to communicate to the public the *Travels* announced in *Taurinius's Voyage*, &c. But how happens it then, that in *Damberger's Travels* he describes a journey through Africa to Morocco, although in *Taurinius's Voyage* he promises the account of a journey from the Cape of Good Hope to Egypt?—On reading these three books of Travels, one must own, that with respect to the style, the tone, and manner of the narrative, and the truth of the facts related, these three productions are as like as one egg is to the other.—But were the journeys described in these books actually performed by the authors of them?—No! For if we deduct the fabulous tales, wonderful occurrences, and blunders against history which have been interwoven with the narrative, we may at every section refer to the sources whence the contents were derived. Schrödter's observations relative to Egypt are taken from Wansleben's Travels, from Bruns' and Hartmann's Geographies of Egypt, and others; and his accounts of Syria from Korte's Journey to the Holy Land, from Schulz's Guidance of the Most High, according to his Counsel, during Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa, from Mariti, &c.;—and Damberger's Narrative from Ehrmann's History of the most remarkable Travels in Africa, from Bruns' System of the Geography of Africa, vol. 1—6, from Le Vaillant, Kolbe, Menzel, and others;—and the materials of Taurinius's Voyage, &c. from Chardin, Kämpfer, Tachart, Thevenot, Dampier, Gentil, De Brün, Franklin, and others. Damberger-Taurinius-Schrödter's Travels, then, do not contain observations made by the authors of them in the countries through which they pretend to have passed; but are compiled, in many places even *verbatim*, from the above-cited sources. Now it appears that Damberger is not even able to express his ideas in a connected manner, and it is therefore conjectured, that the above three works were written by a certain Master of Arts in Wittenberg, of the name of Junge; and that the shoemaker Schrödter, the printer Taurinius, and the joiner Damberger, had no concern in them, except as brokers to dispose of the spurious wares.—Several German

German reviewers have, however, declared these Travels to be genuine: and a certain learned Journalist has filled many of his pages with accounts of the Holy Land, taken from Schrödter, and with the stories he has fabricated about the priests.

The pretended traveller M. Damberger, joiner in Wittenberg, says, that in the year 1781, he had entered into the Dutch service as a common soldier, was sent in that capacity to the Cape of Good Hope, where he was taken from the ranks by the president of the burghers in Cape town, and by him appointed his house-steward, but left his service, and travelled through the interior of Africa, alone and on foot, from the Cape to Morocco. He assures us, that he had himself observed whatever he here describes, and pretends to find fault with and correct the errors of preceding travellers; as for instance, the celebrated Vaillant. Were all his assertions founded in truth, Damberger's Travels might be considered a valuable acquisition to the science of geography: but we are sorry to find that the whole is a literary imposture.

The other two forgeries, viz. Taurinus and Schrödter's Travels, are equally replete with the most improbable fictions: but want of room obliges us to defer giving an analysis of these works, till we publish our Retrospect of German Literature.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT is well known that in many parts of Scotland and of Ireland a superstitious notion prevails that some of the more ancient families are attended by the preternatural apparition of a female, who, previous to the death of any individual of that family to which it is attached, is heard to utter the most doleful midnight lamentations. In a little book of Persian tales, printed lately at Calcutta, with an English Translation, I was much surprised to find that a similar notion is prevalent among the Asiatics. The work to which I allude is the *Tooti Nameh*; or, Tales of a Parrot; and the story is in the second chapter, page 26, and intitled, "The Fidelity of a Centinel towards the King of Teberistan."—This centinel is related to have watched for several nights at the palace, in hopes of beholding the king: he was at length gratified, and whilst in conversation with his Majesty, a voice was heard issuing from the wilds and deserts,

which said, "I am going; who is the man that will cause me to turn back?"—The King was astonished; but the soldier, who had heard the same voice several nights, promised to find out if possible whence it proceeded. The centinel departed, and the king, having disguised himself, followed at a short distance, when he saw on the road a beautiful female form, crying out, "I am going; who is he that will cause me to turn back?"—The centinel exclaimed, "Who art thou, O woman! and why dost thou utter these words?"—She answered,—"I am the emblem and representation of the King of Teberistan's life, and am now about to depart."—The centinel demanded by what means she could be induced to remain.—She answered, that if he would give his own son in exchange for the King's life, she would turn back, and remain sixty years longer.—He replied, that he would give his own and his son's life, as a ransom for the King's. Now the King, who was concealed at a distance, overheard all that passed.—The soldier hastened home, and related to his son the conditions on which the King's life might be prolonged; and the youth, filled with the same loyalty as his father, consented to be offered as a sacrifice on this occasion.—The father led him to the phantom, bound him hand and foot, and, taking a sharp knife, stooped down to cut his throat—but the figure stopped his hand, and told him that the Almighty was satisfied with his fidelity, and that she should turn back for 60 years without the sacrifice. The King, delighted at what he had seen, hastened home, and being seated in his palace before the centinel came back, demanded of him what had happened:—The soldier, not willing to alarm the King, told him that the voice had proceeded from a woman, who, having quarrelled with her husband, was about to leave his house, but that he had reconciled them, and prevailed on her to stay with him for sixty years. The King, having thus discovered the fidelity of the soldier, acknowledged that he had overheard all that passed, and exalted him to the highest honours, &c. &c.

Whilst the latter part of this story reminds one of the sacrifice of Isaac by Abraham, we find in the phantom a striking resemblance to the Scotch *avraith* or Irish *ban-chee*; and perhaps much of our Northern superstitions, as well as romances, may be traced to an Oriental source.

March, 14, 1801.

P. Q.  
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To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. WAKEFIELD, in his *Noctes Cererariae*, amidst other very curious matter, has favoured the world with an acute observation on Greek Prosody, which he once did me the honour to communicate *τινὰ voce*; namely, that an *hiatus* frequently occurs in the third foot of an hexameter, as in the following line of Homer:

ΑΑΛ' ἀκρυῖα καὶ ἴστο, ἐμῶ δ' ἐπιπείθεο μύθῳ.

I was much gratified to find that the solution which Mr. Wakefield gives of this peculiarity coincides with the explanation which had previously suggested itself to my own mind. This is, the frequency of the pause which the grammarians have called *κατὰ τρίτον τροχαιον*.

The following line of Virgil is a specimen:

*Ingens: et simulacra modis pallentia miris.*

This is what Mr. Carey would ingeniously call the *sesquicæfura* in the third foot.

I know not how this pause may affect others; to my ear it is sweet beyond measure or comparison. I could almost say of every line that contains it, what Mr. Wakefield says of the following exquisite verse of Lucretius:

*Unum labundi conservans usque tenorem,*

that Achilles might have soothed his sorrow by the repetition of them as effectually as by the music of his lyre. Were I to endeavour to account for the ineffable sweetness of this pause, I should attribute it to its immediately succeeding the syllable where the *cæfura* is usually found; or, to adopt the convenient term of Mr. Carey, I should say, that for the same reason that the *cæfura* is peculiarly agreeable in the third foot, the *sesquicæfura* is so likewise; which reason appears to be, that, in the words of Herman, *ita versum dividit, ut nec pulmonibus molestiam creet, et aures numeri varietate delelet*.

Mr. Carey observes, that whenever the *sesquicæfura* thus occurs in the third foot, harmony requires that there should be a *cæfura* in the fourth, as in the following line:

*Dumque sitim sedare cupit, sitis altera crevit.*

Mr. Wakefield remarks, that this pause sometimes makes a line tolerable where the *cæfura* is neglected. It will be curious to notice, that in two of the most exquisite lines that ever were penned, this pause is substituted for the ordinary *cæfura*.

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ΑΥΤΙΣ ἐπείτα πειθόμενὸν κυλινδετο λαῶς ἀναίδης,  
*Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis ævum.*

Now I am on the subject of harmony, I am induced to notice a censure of Brunks on Eur. Phæn. v. 852. in which he attributes *leaden ears* to all those who prefer *μοι* to *εμοι*, where it is optional to write either. I cannot help pleading for an exception in favour of this pronoun, when used redundantly, as in the following line of Moschus, Meg. 88.

ἔνν δὲ μοι οἴχεται, Κ. Τ. λ.

The *εμοι* has, to my ear, an *emphasis* which is inconsistent with the sense, or rather the *feeling*, which the redundant pronoun is intended to convey. And my opinion is confirmed by this consideration, that I have met with no passage (except one somewhere in Aristophanes) where, from the measure of the line, it was necessary to write the redundant pronoun *εμοι*.

Another word, and I have done. In Mr. Carey's Analysis of the Hexameter, p. 174. it is observed, "that words of *two or three syllables* require no particular observation; they may be placed any where, consistently with the proper attention to *cæfura* and *sesquicæfura*." Whether the following observation be new or not, I cannot tell: it is, that the Latin poets are not fond of using words of this measure --- as *amāntēs*, except at the end of the hexameter; and when they *do* occur elsewhere, it is perhaps generally in the fourth foot. That they constitute the favourite termination of the hexameter verse, every man's recollection will instantly inform him. And this renders the *sesquicæfura* in the fifth foot,—what Mr. Carey observes it to be, highly pleasing and elegant, as

*Me mea paupertas vi | tæ tra | ducāt inertī.*

*Chefbunt,*

March 12, 1801.

I am, Sir, your's,

E. COGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO the observation in my last, respecting the use of such words as *amāntēs*, in the Latin poets, I would add, that when they occur so as to form the termination of the fourth foot, which they very rarely do in Virgil—in Ovid pretty frequently—they are generally found preceded by a short monosyllable, as

*Obstrepuere sonis et adunco tibia cornu.*

The Greeks, who close their hexameter with greater variety than the Latins, do not so generally reserve words of the above quantity

quantity for the termination of the verse ; and use them without scruple after the *sesquialtera* in the third foot, and even close the verse with another word of the same measure, which the Roman poets, I think, avoid. Such lines as the following are not uncommon in Homer :

Λαοδίκην, Πριάμοιο θυγατρὸν εἶδος ἀρίστην.

*Chestnut,* I am, Sir, your's, &c.  
April 29, 1801. E. COGAN.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I KNOW that in a work like yours, novelty, in the articles transmitted, is a general requisite ; and I am therefore apprehensive, that a translation of a German correspondence *thirty* years old, may appear out of date. But as there are some things that are valuable only because they are new, there are others so excellent that they are never old. Of this nature I hope you will judge the following extracts to be, which, to the English reader, are quite original, and in many points of view extremely curious and interesting. I dare not add to an article, already so long, by any elaborate remarks, and must compress what I wish to suggest to your readers within a few hints and queries. 1. Is not the universal intolerance towards the Jews principally grounded on their supposed malignant hatred to all Christians, and the extreme unsociableness of their laws ? And if so, does not the philosophic liberality of Mendelssohn, a Jew of acknowledged learning and repute among his brethren, furnish an argument against such intolerance ? 2. Do not the *philosophical* reasonings of the *Jew*, to prove that, though he is persuaded of the falsehood of Christianity, he believes it to be his duty *not* publicly to attack it, because of its *accidental* moral benefits, apply with much greater force to the *Infidel*, who has nothing to supply the place of Christianity ? 3. Mendelssohn is considered by the German critics as one of the classics of their language, and he enjoyed the friendship of some of the first literati of his country, though he lived in the humble capacity of book-keeper. To his intimacy with *Lessing* we may attribute that author's masterly didactic drama *Nathan the Wise*\* ; and

\* Why is this valuable production so long withheld from the public ? The excellent translator of *Goethe's Iphigenia*, whose admirable criticisms in the *Monthly Review* have, more than any other circumstance, pro-

other productions in favour of the Jews. Mendelssohn was one of the reformers of German taste, and is deemed a master in *popular metaphysics*. That such a man should remain a Jew, is one of those facts which it is very useful to know ; for it teaches us to reverence authority less, and to be less ready to *despise*. 4. If the *essence* of Christianity consists in a *habit* of humility towards God, and of goodwill towards men, was not M. M. in spite of the *name*, in substance a *very good Christian* ; and must we not seek a long while with *Diogenes's* lantern before we can find a better ?

H. C. R.

Frankfurt on the Main,  
Feb. 1801.

*John Caspar Lavater's Dedication of Bonnet's Enquiry into the Evidences of Christianity, to Mr. Moses Mendelssohn, at Berlin.*

Revered Sir—I know not how better to express my high esteem for your excellent writings, and still more excellent character, that of an *Israelite in whom there is no guile* ; nor how better to requite the pleasure that I enjoyed in your interesting society, some years since, than by dedicating to you the best philosophical Enquiry into the Evidence of Christianity, with which I am acquainted. I know your deep penetration, your firm love of truth, your incorruptible impartiality, your tender regard for philosophy in general, and for Bonnet's writings in particular. Nor shall I ever forget the gentle modesty with which, remote as you are from Christianity, you judged it ; and the *philosophical* esteem which, in one of the happiest hours of my life, you testified for the *moral* character of its founder. Eternally imprinted as this is in my memory, I feel so strongly its importance that I venture to intreat you—in the presence of my and your Father and Creator, the God of Truth, to intreat you—not to peruse this work with philosophical impartiality—for that you would do without my request—but publicly to refute it, in as far as the *essential* arguments by which the facts of Christianity are supported, appear to you ill-founded. But, as far as you find them just, to do what prudence, love of truth, and integrity, command you to do ; what *Socrates* would have done had he read this work, and found it unanswerable. May

moted in England the study of German literature, is reported to be the author of the printed, but not yet published, Translation of this piece.

God



God grant that much virtue and truth may be disseminated by your means, and bestow on you all the blessings my heart wishes.

Zurich,

J. C. LAVATER.

August 25, 1769.

Letter to Mr. Deacon Lavater, at Zurich, from Moses Mendelsohn.

"Revered Friend of Man—You have thought proper to dedicate to me Bonnet's Enquiry into the Evidences of Christianity, which you have translated from the French; and in the dedication to conjure me, in the most solemn manner, before the eyes of the public, to refute this writing, as far as the essential arguments by which the facts of Christianity are supported, appear to me ill-founded; but, as far as I find them just, to do what prudence, love of truth, and integrity, command me to do, and what Socrates would have done had he read this work, and found it unanswerable. That is, to abandon the religion of my forefathers, and confess the truth of that which Bonnet vindicates. For, assuredly, could I ever be base enough to let Prudence hold the balance against integrity and the love of truth, I should yet, in this case, find them all in the same scale.

I am fully convinced, that this act of yours sprung from a pure source, and I can impute to you none but amiable and philanthropic motives. I should be worthy of no honest man's esteem, if I did not answer with a grateful heart the friendly dispositions you manifest towards me in your dedication. But I cannot deny it, that this writing from you strongly surprises me. I could have expected any thing sooner than a *public challenge from Lavater*. Since you still recollect the confidential discourse I had the pleasure to hold with you and your worthy friends, in my chamber, you cannot have forgotten how often I sought to turn the conversation from religion to more indifferent subjects; how much you and your friends were forced to press me, before I could be brought to open my mind on a question of such importance to the heart. If I do not mistake, assurances were at the time given, that no public use should *ever* be made of any thing then said. Yet I would rather suppose myself in an error, than impute to you the violation of a promise. But if in my own chamber, and among a small number of worthy persons of whose good intentions I had reason to be persuaded, I so sedulously avoided an explanation; it was easy to guess that I must be extremely

averse to a public one, and that I must be exceedingly embarrassed, when the voice which demands it cannot be contemptible. What then could induce you, thus contrary to my will, which was known to you, to force me into the arena, which I so heartily wished never to enter? And if you even ascribed my aversion to mere timidity or baseness, does not such a weakness deserve the indulgence and toleration of an amiable mind?

But my scruple against entering into religious controversy has been neither weakness nor timidity. I can say, that it is not of yesterday I began to examine my religion. I very early felt the duty of trying my opinions and actions; and if I have, since my early youth, devoted my leisure hours to science and polite literature, it has been almost solely as a preparation to this necessary trial. Other motives I could not have had. In my situation I could not expect the least temporal advantage from the sciences. I knew too well that I could not find prosperity in the world by such means.—and pleasure?—O my esteemed Philanthropist!—the condition to which my brethren in faith are condemned in civil life, is so far removed from all *free exercise of the powers of the mind*, that I certainly could not increase my contentment by learning to know the rights of humanity on their true side. I avoid a nearer explanation on this point. He who knows our condition and has an humane heart, will feel more than I can express.

After the enquiry of many years, if the decision had not been perfectly in favour of my religion, it would have been necessarily known by a public act. I cannot imagine what should bind me to a religion in appearance so severe, and so generally despised, if I were not in my heart persuaded of its truth. Whatever the result had been, so soon as I found that the religion of my fathers was not the true one, I must have deserted it. Were I in my heart convinced of the truth of any other, it would be the lowest villainy in me, to bid defiance to my conviction, and be unwilling to recognize the truth. And what could seduce me to such villainy? I have already said, that prudence, integrity, and love of truth, were on one side.

Had I been indifferent to both religions, and laughed at, or despised, all revelation, I knew very well what prudence advises when conscience is silent—What should withhold me? Fear of former brethren in the faith? Their temporal power is too trifling to be feared. Obstinacy? Indolence?

lence? Adherence to habitual notions? Since I have devoted the greatest part of my life to the enquiry, I shall be allowed to have acquired wisdom enough not to sacrifice the fruits of my labours to such weaknesses. You see hence, that but for an upright conviction of the truth of my religion, the consequence of my enquiry must have shewn itself by a public act. Since, however, it strengthened me in that of my fathers, I could proceed on my course in silence, without giving to the world an account of my conviction. I shall not deny, that I perceive in my religion human additions and abuses, which, alas! but too much obscure it: What friend of truth can boast that *his* religion has been found free from mischievous human additions? All of us recognise the poisoned hand of hypocrisy and superstition, who, seeking the truth, wish to purify it, without injuring the good and the true; but of the *essence* of my religion I am as firmly and irrefragably assured, as you, Mr. Bonnet, or any other, can be of your's. And I here testify in the name of the God of Truth, my and your Creator and Father, by whom you have in your dedication conjured me, that I will maintain my principles so long as my soul retains its nature. My remoteness from your religion, which I avowed to you and your friends, has, in the mean while, in no respect diminished. And my esteem for its founder?—You ought not to have omitted the condition which I expressly added, and I should then have granted as much now. There are certain enquiries, which one must at one time of one's life have ended, in order to proceed further. I may assert, that, with respect to religion, I have done this several years ago. I have read, compared, reflected, and held fast to that which I thought good. And yet I would have suffered Judaism to be overthrown by every polemical lecture-book, and led in triumph in every school-exercise, without stirring a step in its defence. Without the least contradiction on my side, I would have allowed every scholar and half-scholar to represent out of *Scharteck*, whom no intelligent Jew now reads, to himself and readers, the most ridiculous ideas of Jewish faith. I wish to be able to destroy the contemptuous opinion, which is generally formed of a Jew, not by controversial writings, but by virtue. My religion, my philosophy, my situation in civil life, all give me the strongest motives to avoid all religious disputes, and in public writings to speak only of those truths which

are equally important to all religions.

*According to the principles of my religion, I ought not to attempt the conversion of any who are not born under our law.* This spirit of proselytism, whose origin some would gladly throw upon the Jewish religion, is in fact directly averse to it. All our rabbies agree, that the written and oral laws in which our revealed religion consists, are only obligatory on our nation. *Moses has given to us the Law. It is an inheritance of the tribe of Jacob.* We believe that all other nations are directed by God to abide by the law of nature and the religion of the Patriarchs. They who live according to the laws of this religion of nature and of reason are called *the virtuous men of other nations*, and these are children of eternal salvation. Our rabbies are so far from having the spirit of conversion, that they even command us to dissuade by serious remonstrances him from his intention, who of his own accord would embrace our faith. We ought to inform him, that by this measure he subjects himself, without necessity, to a heavy burthen; that in his present situation he has only to fulfil the duties of a *Noachide* in order to be blessed; but, that as soon as he adopts the religion of the Israelites, he obliges himself voluntarily to the severe laws of this faith, and he must then obey them, on expectation the punishment which the legislator has annexed to the infraction of them. We are also bound faithfully to represent to him the misery, troubles and contempt, in which the nation at present lives, in order to deter him from a step, perhaps precipitate, and which in the event he may repent of. *The religion of my fathers therefore will not be extended.* It is not our duty therefore to send missionaries to both Indies or Greenland, to preach our faith to its remote inhabitants. The latter in particular, which, according to the descriptions of travellers, observes the laws of nature, alas! better than we, is, according to our religious creed, an enviable people. Who so is not born to our laws ought not to live according to our laws. We consider ourselves alone as bound to observe them, and this cannot give offence to our fellow-men. Our opinions are thought absurd. It is unnecessary to raise a dispute about them. We act according to our conviction, and others are at liberty to raise doubts against the validity of laws, which, according to our own confession, do not bind them. Whether they act justly or benevolently, who so deride our laws and customs,



customs, we leave to their own consciences. So long as we do not seek to convince others of our opinions, all contest is to no purpose.

If a *Confucius* or *Solon* lived among my contemporaries, I could, according to the principles of my religion, love and admire the great man, without having the ridiculous thought of converting a *Solon* or *Confucius*.—Convert? For what?—As he does not belong to the tribe of Jacob, my religion's laws do not bind him; and on doctrines we should understand each other. Do I believe he could be saved? O, I believe truly, that he who in this life has led men to virtue cannot be condemned in the other. And I stand in fear of no reverend college, which, like the *Sorbonne* toward the upright *Marmontel*, can censure me for this opinion.

I have the happiness to possess many excellent men, friends, who are not of my faith. We love each other heartily and honestly, though we suppose, and take for granted, that in matters of faith we are of different opinions. I enjoy the luxury of their society, which improves and delights me. My heart has never secretly cried out to me—*Woe to the excellent soul!* He who believes that out of his church there is no salvation, must have this sigh often weighing upon his breast. It is doubtless the natural duty of every man to spread knowledge and virtue among his brother men, and to root out prejudices and errors according to his power: hence it might be believed to be the duty of every man openly to oppose religious opinions which he esteems false. But all prejudices are not equally injurious, and therefore we ought not to treat in the same way all the prejudices which we believe we see in our fellow-men. Some are immediately hostile to the happiness of the human race; their influence on morals is clearly ruinous, and we cannot expect from them even accidental benefit. These must be directly attacked by every friend to man; and the more direct the assault the better, all delays by circuitous means are unjustifiable. Of this nature are all the errors and prejudices which destroy their own and their neighbours contentment and peace, and root out the seed of truth and virtue in men before it can shoot. On the one side fanaticism, hatred, and the spirit of persecution; on the other side, vanity, debauchery, and immoral libertinism. But sometimes the opinions of my fellow-men, which I hold to be errors, refer to the higher theoretical principles, and are too far removed from practice to be immediately injurious; but they conti-

flute from their very generality the foundation out of which the people who adopt them has drawn its system of morals and social life; and hence to this portion of the human race are accidentally become of great importance. Openly to contest such principles because they appear to us prejudices, is, without supporting the structure, to dig a pit under it, in order to examine whether it be firm and secure. He who cares more for the happiness of men than his own fame, will withhold his opinion concerning prejudices of this description, beware of attacking them directly, and without the greatest caution, that he may not destroy a doubtful principle of morals, before his fellows are fit to receive a true one.

I can therefore, consistently with my principles, believe I perceive national prejudices and false religious notions, and yet feel myself bound to be silent, when these errors do not immediately destroy natural religion, nor the natural law, and much more when they are accidentally connected with the promotion of what is good. It is true, the morality of our actions scarcely deserves that name, when it is grounded on error; and the good can always be more securely and better presumed by truth, when it is recognised, than by prejudice. But so long as it is not recognised, so long as it is not become national, so that it cannot operate on the multitude so powerfully as deeply-rooted prejudice, so long must even prejudice, to every friend of virtue, be almost sacred.

This modesty is still more incumbent on me, when the nation, which one believes to be in such errors, has, in other points, made itself venerable by wisdom and virtue, and counts among it a number of great men, who deserve to be considered as benefactors of the species. So noble a portion of the human race must, when met by any one himself human, be indulged. Who should be so rash as to lose sight of the excellencies of such a nation, and to attack it where he believes he has found a weakness?

These are the motives which my religion and my philosophy furnish, and induce me carefully to avoid religious disputes: add the domestic situation in which I live among my fellow-men, and you will think me fully justified. I am the member of an oppressed people, who must implore shelter and protection from the ruling nation, and even this it obtains not every where, and no where without limitation. My brethren in faith are willing to renounce liberties which are granted to all other

other classes of men, and are contented if they are tolerated and protected. They esteem it no small act of beneficence in the nation which receives them only on tolerable conditions, since, in many states, even residence is refused them. Is your circumcised friend allowed by the laws to pay you a visit at *Zurich*? What obligations then do we not owe to the nation which receives us with general philanthropy, and allows us unhindered to worship the Almighty according to the manner of our forefathers. We enjoy, in the state in which I live, the most becoming liberty; and ought we not to avoid contesting the religion of the governing body, that is, attacking our protectors on the side of which men of virtue are the most sensible. According to these principles it was my resolution always to act, and consequently scrupulously to shun all religious disputes, if not compelled by some extraordinary incident to alter my resolution. Private challenges from men of respectability I have dared to pass over in silence. The intrusion of little minds, who thought themselves authorised publicly to attack me for my religion, I have thought myself authorised to despise. But the solemn appeal of a *Lavater* compels me at least to openly declare my mode of thinking,—that no one may interpret a too long preserved silence into *confession* or *contempt*."

Mendelssohn then gives his judgment of Bonnet's work, and asserts, that, "to say nothing of English works, it is less profound and philosophical than several German productions." Adds, that if pressed further, he must forget his scruples, and publish his *Strictures* on Bonnet; but he begs *Lavater* to spare him the unpleasant labour, concluding—"If you would put yourself in my place, and not consider the circumstances from your own but from my point of view, you would do justice to my feelings. I would not willingly enter into the inquiry, nor step out of the limits which, with so much prudence, I had set to myself."

The reader may perhaps be interested to know the issue of this amicable contest. *Lavater* instantly published a Letter to Mendelssohn, vindicating the purity of his own intentions; but confessing that his conduct had been censured by his friends, particularly by Bonnet. "I therefore," says he, "retract my unconditional challenge, as a thing I was not entitled to make; and before the public honestly beg pardon for what was faulty and intrusive in my Dedication." He also states the qualification

with which Mendelssohn had praised the character of Jesus Christ. "The expression of your esteem for the Founder of my religion was asserted with the following great qualification:—'If he had not arrogated to himself the worship which is due to Jehovah alone.'" His Letter is full of strong expression of veneration for Mendelssohn, of astonishment that he should be a Jew, of his zeal for Christianity, and of his wish that his friend would examine the historical facts only on which Christianity is grounded. Mendelssohn answered this Letter, asserting the same sentiments, and breathing the same mild spirit: he corrects the contemptuous opinion he had expressed of Bonnet; and, without entering into the argument at large, contents himself with urging one point:—On the subject of miracles, he says, that those of Jesus Christ may be allowed, and yet he may in the eyes of Jews be a false Christ. According to the Jewish faith, no partial evidence or miracle, nothing short of a "public legislation," a manifestation of the Deity before the whole assembled nation, is adequate evidence of the true Christ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONCEIVING that I have it in my power to correct some mistakes in a deservedly popular work, I have transmitted you the following observations for that purpose. Mr. Marshall, in the 1st volume of his "*Rural Economy of Gloucestershire*," has introduced some remarks on the dialect of the inhabitants of that county; and also a list of provincialisms, containing such words only as have a reference to husbandry. Mr. Marshall introduces his remarks by observing, that he had less conversation with mere provincialists in Gloucestershire, than in any other district he had resided in. This may be considered as an apology for the mistakes which he has committed, and which I shall now proceed to notice, and to correct. In p. 324 of the 1st volume of the work above-mentioned, we are told, that "an extra pronoun is here (*in Gloucestershire*) in use:—*ou*, a pronoun of the singular number;—analogous with the plural *they*;—being applied either in a masculine, a feminine, or a neuter sense. Thus, *ou wull*, expresses either *he will*, *she will*, or *it will*." The force of the Gloucestershire pronoun is accurately stated by Mr. Marshall; but, in his attempt to designate the pronunciation of it, he has been totally unsuccess-



unsuccessful. The sound most readily attached by an Englishman to the letters *ou*, would doubtless be that of the monosyllable *bow*. It is probable, however, that the sound intended to be expressed by Mr. Marshall was that of the French word *ou*. Neither of those sounds have any considerable resemblance to the pronunciation of the Gloucestershire word. The letters *ub*, pronounced hard, convey the best idea of it: *ub*, like the corresponding pronoun *he*, is commonly united to the verb *will*, after an elision of its first letters. In this case, the aspirate is dropped, thus "*u'll, u'd*" signify "*he'll, he'd*." As the remainder of Mr. Marshall's remarks appear to be accurate, I now proceed to make a few observations on his list of provincialisms.

"*Blows*," Mr. Marshall says, means "*bloffoms*." I believe the word is seldom or never used in Gloucestershire, in that sense. The verb "*to blow*," signifying "*to blossom*," is very common there; but it is also to be found in several of our dictionaries, and in some of our best writers. "*Blowings*," for *bloffoms*, is common, and, I believe, provincial; but it can hardly be improper, since many substantives are derived from verbs in the same manner. "*Court*," we are told, signifies a *yard*.—Surely this term is not provincial. It is at least as common in London as in Gloucestershire. "*Crazey*" is given as the provincial name of the *ranunculus repens*.—It should have been *crayzey*, for so the word is pronounced. "*Meadow, generally common mowing-ground, subject to be overflowed*." Query, whether this is not the universal acceptation of the term in almost every part of England? "*Miskin*" is said to be used for a *dung-hill*. *Miskin*, however, is only a vicious mode of pronouncing the word *mixen*, which is by far the most frequently used of the two. This latter word is probably nothing more than the participle *mixed*, with a Saxon termination. Should this conjecture be true, the word must be acknowledged to be singularly appropriate.

I have only to add, that Mr. Marshall's list is far from being complete. If you should think these observations worth insertion in your Magazine, I may probably trouble you, on a future occasion, with some further information relative to the subject in question.

Your's, &c.

A NATIVE OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.  
April 4, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING a letter from Dr. Wilkinson in your Magazine of March, on the subject of Egyptian wheat, I am induced to offer you some remarks, and a few further particulars, concerning that grain which have come to my knowledge.

The Doctor describes it exactly.—It is certainly of the nature of rivetts. He supposes that it *may* be sown with advantage in the *spring*, and that it will not answer in this country, unless it can be introduced as *spring-corn*. Perhaps he may be right; but one or two trials are hardly sufficient to determine that point.

I have sown it as spring corn in the middle of April, and have had above four quarters per acre. It was on very good land, and *kept perfectly clean* from weeds. If it be truly a native of Egypt, I should have judged, that a light, but very rich, soil might have been most proper for it: nevertheless, I think I have found, that (like English rivetts) strong land suits it best. It gives a very bold, plump, sound grain, of a good colour.

I cannot think, that it is the same as the Siberian wheat (or barley, as some have called it). The grains do not answer the description which some authors give of that species. That was introduced into this country about the year which Dr. Wilkinson mentions; but this was known here at least above 120 years before; for I find a short description, and a tolerably good figure, of it in Parkinson, page 1120, under the name of *triticum multiplici spica*. In the figure, its very remarkable distinction from all other sorts is well expressed, viz. *a number of short ears growing out of the sides of the chief ears*. He calls it in English *double eared wheat*, and says that it grows about Lyons.

It may be of use to individuals to multiply the kinds of corn, and even to extend its cultivation; but nothing of this kind, nor indeed any other of the futile methods adopted, can be of any essential service to our starving poor, and the sinking middle rank of life, while a villainous spirit of speculation is permitted, and connived at, and thereby encouraged. It appears too plainly that *real scarcity* is not among our evils; but that the *avaricious gripe of the unfeeling* is wasting the strength, and withering the powers, of all but the wealthy part of the community; and that we are rapidly hastening to that deplorable state, wherein there will be but *two* descriptions of

of people, and *both miserable in the extreme*: the one bowed down with an immense accumulation of *useless unenjoyed* property, with all its attendant burden of anxieties, and painful whimsies—the misery and dissatisfaction of pride, and that complete dereliction of character, and total superlative wretchedness, which the French so powerfully express by the term *ennui*. The other destitute of supplies to the common and imperious wants of nature. Whether any adequate remedy can or *will* be applied, the Great Governor of the universe can tell. Perhaps the sad time is come at last, when the measure of national iniquity is full, and when

“Quos Jupiter vult perdere, prius dementat.”

I am, Sir,  
Your's, &c.

J. B. PIKE.

April 9, 1801.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

[The following paper, of which a few copies only have been printed, has been transmitted to us by a respectable Correspondent, as containing a plan well deserving of general adoption.]

THE Act of Parliament for taking an account of the population of Great Britain requires certain questions to be answered in England by the respective *overseers of the poor*; or, in default of them, by some substantial householder of every parish, township, or place. Government therefore will receive, as far as the accuracy of the returns can be depended upon, an enumeration, classed under proper divisions, of all the *parishes* and *townships* in England *which maintain their own poor separately*; and also of all extra-parochial places. If this information were to be published, it would be a treasure to the conscientious magistrate, and to every practitioner of the law whose object is to discover and defend, rather than to perplex, the truth. The *Index Villarum* of Adams, the *Nomina Villarum Eboracensium*, and the copious index subjoined to Carey's last *Map of England*, however useful in other respects, are defective in this, that they do not distinguish the places which have a separate economy in the management of their poor. When it is considered from what description of persons the information of magistrates is generally to be derived,

when they are called upon to make *orders of removal*, and how inadequate their means are of correcting that information, it is not to be wondered at, that removals are sometimes made to places which are not townships, or to townships which do not exist in the county named in the order. Expensive litigations ensue; and the poor are harassed by repeated removals, which would otherwise have been unnecessary. Nor is it of small importance, that when the place of the settlement is ill defined, an additional obstacle is thrown in the way of that most desirable object, the extension of parochial relief to persons residing out of their own townships, who are often more profitably employed there than they could be if they were removed. *Indistinctments* too are sometimes rendered void from want of precision in the names and situations of places.

All these evils would, in a great measure, be done away by the general use of such a publication as here suggested. It may perhaps be too much to hope that it could ever be made so accurate as to become absolutely an authority; but it might be compiled with such care as to be found a most valuable assistant.

To make the arrangement clear, let us define a *township* to be a *district which has its distinct overseers, and maintains its own poor separately*. A *parish* therefore may consist of one or more *townships*. Let P signify *parish*; T, *township*: then PT may denote a parish consisting of one township only, and P may be a parish divided into several townships, each of which will have T prefixed to it. Cities or towns, containing more than one parish, might be printed in capital letters. The application of this is illustrated in the specimen of the index, and in the page that follows it. A good index would be of great use; and as there are many places bearing the same names, it might be proper to have one column for the place, another for the letter or letters denoting its title, a third for the county, and a fourth for the page where it is to be found. The advantages of having the places doubly arranged, first under their several divisions and subdivisions, and secondly, in an index, are apparent upon a very little reflection.

The attention of parliament is now so much engrossed by more important concerns, that a proposal of this sort may perhaps be submitted to it in a future year with greater prospect of success than could



could have been looked for at present. But, in the mean while, may we not hope, that in the northern counties, where the subdivisions of parishes are the most numerous, this scheme will not be thought unworthy of notice by the magistrates; and that they will examine and correct the returns of the overseers with such additional accuracy as may in this point of view be requisite? Materials will thus be furnished from which it will be easy to form provincial publications. By adding the numbers of the people, the motives of general curiosity and interest would be increased, and the pamphlets would be rendered more saleable and more useful. They would then operate as examples, which might be extensively diffused, and copied, or improved upon, elsewhere; and which might at length cause all the counties to be embraced in one system, under the sanction of government.

There are some instances in which a township is in a different hundred or county from the rest of the parish of which it constitutes a part; or the township may consist of two or more places bearing different names, and situated in different parishes. If a correct account could be obtained of such cases, it would perhaps be the best way to include the township under every division with which it may chance to be connected, and to express in each place the circumstances of the irregularity in a note. Where a remarkable village is not a township, it may be mentioned in a note, and referred to from the index, by adding the letter *n*. There are examples of all these things in the specimens.

In a work comprising all the counties, they ought to follow each other alphabetically: each county comprehending its hundreds, wards, &c. each hundred its parishes; and each parish its townships; all classed alphabetically under their several heads. This method ought to be pursued, if only one county should form the subject of the publication.

The magistrates in the southern part of the county of Westmoreland intend to pay particular attention to this subject when they receive the returns of the overseers; and they hope to be favoured with such assistance from the other divisions, as may enable them to publish their *Nomina Villarum*, with the numbers of the inhabitants annexed. They would be much gratified, should their humble endeavours contribute to promote a public benefit in more extensive counties, and ultimately throughout the whole kingdom.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 73.

### The ENQUIRER, No. XXIV.

*Whether it be probable, that SLEEP is ever a STATE of TOTAL INSENSIBILITY?*

“Sleep is not, as has often been supposed, a suspension of thought, but an irregular and disordered state of the faculty.” GODWIN.

It has been a prevailing opinion of philosophers, as well as of the vulgar, that perfect sleep implies the total absence of consciousness; thought occurring only in those cases where it becomes incomplete or disturbed.

On all hands it will be allowed, that dreaming very frequently accompanies sleep; so much so, that I should imagine there was scarcely a single individual who had not, in many instances of his life, remembered to have dreamt; but it is also true, that there is scarcely a single individual, who, after having awakened from this state, has not sometimes been unable to recollect what had been the subject of his thoughts, or even that he had thought at all. Hence it has been argued, that in such cases there had been a total absence of consciousness.

In the following paper, I shall endeavour to shew, that this want of recollection may be accounted for upon different principles. In the 1st place: we cannot fail to have remarked, that a dream, which we were unable to recollect a short time after awakening, is not unfrequently recalled to our remembrance by some incident during the course of the day, which happens to be connected with the subject of it. Whenever, therefore, a dream is not recollected at all, it probably arises from the absence of some such associated circumstance. Our failure of memory in this case seems exactly analogous to what we observe so often to occur immediately after a state of reverie. When we are abruptly roused from a reverie, by a companion who asks us the subject of it, we in general find ourselves at a loss to satisfy the enquirer; having no more idea of what had just been occupying our thoughts, than if we had been during that time in a state of absolute insensibility.

In the 2d place: There is scarcely any one of the phenomena of sleep which seems so remarkable as the rapid manner in which ideas pass through the mind whilst it is in that state. Images present themselves in such quick succession, that an almost immense multitude of them appear to be crowded into the shortest period of time. Now this accelerated succession of ideas cannot fail to render the remembrance of them more than

commonly difficult. For it is obvious, that the shorter the time an idea remains in the mind, the less likely is it to leave any deep or durable impression. And accordingly we find, that men in whose minds the current of thought seems so sluggish as even every moment to threaten an absolute stagnation, are almost universally gifted by nature with memories the most faithful and tenacious.

In the 3d place: Cases frequently occur in which persons are observed, by those who happen to be near them, to speak, or in some other way to give notice of an impression upon their minds, although, upon awakening, they are unable to recollect any consciousness.

In the 4th place: We have reason to believe, that thought is uniformly connected with a vast variety of motions, where it is at the same time of so subtle a nature, as nearly to elude our consciousness. It seems, for instance, necessarily to precede every step that we take in the longest journey; since we find, that if the attention be at any time strongly bent upon a subject that is unconnected with the motion of our limbs, this motion will uniformly be interrupted. The same remark may be applied to the act of swallowing our food, and perhaps, in some cases, even to the function of respiration. Now, if by the aid of reasoning we are able to detect the presence of thought, where we had least suspected its existence, why should we be unwilling to suppose that it uniformly accompanies sleep, although, in some cases, it may be so evanescent, as altogether to escape our recollection?

It may be asked, how can we account for the very sensible refreshment which the mind usually derives from sleep, whilst we allow that it is then as continually occupied as in our waking state?

There are several circumstances, which, if we were properly to attend to them, would enable us, I think, to reply to this question in a manner that is satisfactory, and, at the same time, perfectly compatible with the opinion we are endeavouring to support.

1. Sleep, by entirely suspending the exertion of the voluntary muscles, promotes the repose of the body; and this, from the intimate sympathy that exists between the intellectual and the corporeal part of our frame, will be sufficient to account, in a considerable degree, for the refreshment of the mind.

2. As any occupation which is monotonous

induces premature fatigue, so we find, on the other hand, that we may protract the period of our mental, as well as of our corporeal, vigour to a very unusual degree, by sufficiently diversifying the manner of its exertion. May we not then apply this observation to the state of sleep, which, by varying incessantly the subject of our thoughts, in part secures us against the fatigue which otherwise we should suffer from continued thinking. It is remarkable, that our ideas when we are in this state seldom remain long in the same train; no sooner does one image offer itself to the contemplation of the mind, than it is removed from our observation by another, which in general bears no resemblance to, and seems not to have any kind of connection with, the preceding.

3. Although in sleep the mind be continually occupied, in a state of vigilance only does it appear properly *active*; it receives ideas indeed in the former state, but seldom with any effort either to methodise or to detain them. Now from the experience of our waking hours we learn, that it is efforts of this kind, and not impressions passively received; or, in other words, that it is *voluntary attention*, and not mere *thought*, that is calculated to induce fatigue. Ideas that are quite unconnected with the will might pass through the mind, I should conceive, for an almost indefinite period without exhausting it; unless, indeed, they happen to be associated with some violent emotions, or lead us to laborious exertions of the body, both of which tend equally, whether we are asleep or awake, to wear away the vigour of our frame.

In the situation of a maniac. no circumstance impresses us with so lively an idea of his misery as the nearly constant vigilance to which that unfortunate being is in most instances condemned. Sleep, by which almost every other kind of unhappiness is at times interrupted or alleviated, is comparatively seldom allowed to this last of all human calamities. And yet it is remarkable, that the mind of an insane person rarely appears exhausted prematurely by this continual occupation of it; at the same time that he is, in nearly every case, a prey to the corroding influence of a morbidly acute sensibility.

May not this singular fact be in some measure explained, by considering the state of mind in mania as approaching very nearly to that which occurs in dreaming or reverie, in both of which the current



of thought seems in general to flow independently of the voluntary power?

As an argument against dreams which we are unable to recollect, it has often been urged, that in such cases the mind has been occupied to no purpose; for thoughts, it is said, cannot answer any end which are immediately forgotten. To this it may readily be replied, that our not being able to ascertain the end which may be answered by a supposed fact, can, in no case, operate as any weighty argument against its reality; since it is impossible for us to doubt the existence of so many phenomena, the final cause of which we are, at the same time, perfectly at a loss to discover.

Besides, nocturnal impressions cannot but be allowed to possess a degree of value during their continuance; although they should be entirely effaced by the light of day.

The long dream of human existence ought not to be regarded as entirely destitute of at least temporary worth, although, at the conclusion of it, all its occurrences and variety of emotions are buried in the oblivion of the grave.

In addition to these observations, it may be proper to remark, that *constant* conjunction is the only proof, which, in any instance, we can have of a conjunction that is necessary. Provided then that thought be in fact uniformly connected with our existence, why ought we not to suppose, that, like the animal function of respiration, or that of the circulation of the blood, it is so absolutely essential to life, that if the association were broken for even a very short period, death must inevitably ensue?

A circumstance upon which I would lay a very principal stress, in endeavouring to prove that the mind is never in a state of complete insensibility, is, that in every situation in which we can conceive ourselves to be placed, the body must, in some measure, be liable to impressions; and that no impression can ever be made upon the corporeal, that has not an effect, however limited, upon the intellectual part of our frame. On all hands it will be acknowledged, that an impression of a certain force made upon the body will have such an effect upon the mind, even in the soundest sleep, as immediately to awaken us. Does it then seem reasonable to believe, that a force which is not sufficient to awaken, will produce no effect at all upon the mind?

It is commonly remarked, that the tendency to dreaming diminishes, in propor-

tion as we are less exposed to causes of corporeal irritation. But these causes do always operate in a certain degree; this tendency therefore can never be altogether counteracted. In proportion as the stimuli of light, noise, &c. are removed, sleep is observed to be accompanied with less sensibility; but these stimuli can in no case be entirely removed, consequently this sensibility can in no case be entirely extinguished.

An objection may arise, that if the mind be in fact influenced by every impression that is made upon the body, it must be subject to an inconceivable number of them every instant of our existence. But this, however incredible it may seem, is, I should imagine, really the fact, although it must be allowed, what indeed every man is conscious of, that we are unable to attend to more than one idea at the same time; or, in other words, that, however vast the assemblage of simultaneous impressions, they invariably *coalesce*, and assume in this way the appearance of unity. Our perceptions are in general composed of a number of minute ones, which cannot be individually distinguished. Every idea, for instance, that is presented to my mind, will, in a certain degree, be modelled by those that preceded it—by the state of my corporeal health—by my situation with regard to external objects, and perhaps by a variety of other circumstances which influence me, without, in general my being at all aware of their operation. No impression is *lost*, although many are prevented from conveying a separate report to the mind, by reason of the predominance of some more violent impression. Every one of those faint notes which in a concert of music we are unable distinctly to perceive, has still, there can be no doubt, an effect in swelling and modifying the prevailing sound. That which acts in so slight a degree upon our bodies, that we should not in general be at all aware of its operation, would be perceived distinctly by the mind, if we were placed in a situation that was quite insulated from all other impressions. If, for instance, every sense, except that of hearing, were completely closed, and all other sound annihilated, the falling of a feather upon the earth would, beyond all doubt, be heard at an inconceivably greater distance, than that at which we now perceive the report of a cannon.

It is remarkable how much the vivacity of our conceptions is increased, by merely the partial removal of external agents. So that, although the exclusion of light, noise,

&c. be in general found favourable to the approach of sleep, there are circumstances in which it is obviously otherwise. For when we happen to be subject to any internal causes of violent irritation, the mind may, in a great measure, be diverted from them by stimuli from without. A child, for instance, who, from the superstitious tales of its nurse, has unfortunately imbibed a dread of supernatural beings, will often be unable to sleep when surrounded by total darkness and silence. But, besides such cases of infantile imbecility, I have in several instances remarked, that persons endowed with an imagination more than commonly active, especially when it has been excited by some very interesting idea, have found it less difficult to compose themselves to sleep amidst the blaze of noon, and the noises of a crowded and busy street, than at a time when midnight had removed from them almost every thing which could in any way act upon their external senses.

In addition to those which I have already urged, I shall now only take the liberty of suggesting one more argument against the supposed interruption of thought during sleep.

No one will be disposed to deny, that thought is, in the strictest sense of the expression, *independent of the will*; since it is obvious, that at no time can we choose whether we will think or not. But respiration, the circulation of the blood, and every other action of the system which is independent of the will, continues during sleep. Shall we then, contrary to analogy, presume, that thought alone, of all the involuntary functions, is suspended during that state?

Those who may not be willing to allow the full force of the arguments which we have stated, with an intention directly to prove that the mind is never perfectly destitute of sensibility, must at least, I should imagine, have been convinced that the opposite side of this question, upon which the burden of proof seems to rest, is far from being supported by any sufficient evidence. That we never cease to think, is an opinion that we are justified in maintaining, until some stronger argument be brought forward than has as yet been advanced, to demonstrate the negative of the proposition. We cannot conceive of the soul as consisting in any thing but what we call *thought*; should therefore this thought be ever suspended, during that time we must consider the soul itself as not existing; a fact, which, if it were admitted, must of course do away

altogether any natural evidence for its immortality.

Those philosophers who have been anxious to justify the wisdom of Nature, have often been at a loss to ascertain any sufficient reason, why man should have been doomed to waste so large a portion of his existence in a state of insensibility: a difficulty that immediately vanishes, after we have admitted the force of the preceding arguments.

If, on the contrary, the current of thought in sleep be not only uninterrupted, but even more rapid than when we are awake; and it also be granted that the life of an individual ought not strictly to be measured by the revolution of the heavenly bodies, or by changes that take place in any thing external, but merely by the number of ideas that pass through his mind; we seem authorized to conclude, however strange the inference may at first sight appear to be, that sleep, so far from abridging, as it has in general been supposed to do, tends considerably to add to the quantity of human existence! When too we reflect that the combinations of our ideas in dreams are, for the most part, different from those which we form in our waking hours; sleep will appear useful in another light, as giving an additional variety, and a more permanent novelty, to our lives. Another circumstance which enhances still more the value of sleep, is, that in that state our conceptions are often more lively than they are accustomed to be during vigilance. The exclusion, in a very considerable degree, of external agents, and the suspension, in a great measure, of other faculties, seem to give greater scope to the operation of fancy.

In connection with this remark, it may not perhaps be useless to observe, that those persons have a peculiar motive for guarding against an intemperate indulgence in sleep, over whose minds the imagination has a more than common ascendancy during their waking hours. Long continued dreams cannot fail to confirm the power of fancy, by protracting the period of its empire.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN common, no doubt, with many of your readers, I have been much gratified by several of the local descriptions that have appeared in your very useful Miscellany. Desirous of adding to its fund



fund of topographical information, I am induced to attempt a Description of Portsmouth; and if it should be worthy a place in your Magazine, you will be pleased to introduce it.

In a general sense, Portsmouth includes not only the ancient town, but also Portsea, which, though less than a century in date, is by far the largest and most populous town. When first I came to reside in the neighbourhood, and for several years afterwards, this modern town retained its original name of *Portsmouth Common*, or the *Common*; which it obtained from the site whereon it was built being chiefly a common field; but, when a second act of parliament came to be passed, in 1792, for paving and otherwise improving the place, it was named, from the island and parish wherein it is situated, “the Town of Portsea.” It is now fortified as well as Portsmouth, and within its walls are the dock-yard and gun-wharf. The increase of buildings and population in and about Portsea has been so very rapid as to be perhaps almost without a parallel. The houses that have been erected immediately beyond its fortifications within the last thirty years form a considerable suburb; but this has yet a very irregular appearance, and none of its streets are paved.

The matter is so little understood in general, and so much mistated in every Gazetteer and Account I have met with, that it may not be superfluous to point out the manner in which the towns of Portsmouth and Portsea are connected, and wherein they are distinct. They adjoin each other at the south-west part of the island of Portsea, the whole circuit of which is about fifteen or sixteen miles; and they are both within the limits of the *Borough of Portsmouth*, wherein also is the greater part of the neighbourhood, a further portion of the island, and Portsmouth Harbour. Being within this chartered jurisdiction, they participate in the like immunities, are governed by the same magistrates, and are under the same police. They are further connected from forming, with the rest of the island, but one garrison. The distinction between Portsmouth and Portsea is, however, perfect in several respects. They are paved by virtue of separate acts of parliament, which define their respective bounds; and for the purposes of these acts are under two sets of commissioners; and the towns are situated in different parishes. Portsmouth parish lies chiefly within the old fortifications, and nearly the whole is occupied by buildings. Portsea is inclosed by new fortifi-

cations, and, with the bulk of the out-buildings, is in the parish of the same name, common also to the island, a considerable part of which, in arable and pasture land, is likewise therein.

The ancient town is the seat of civil as well as of military government, and the residence of the Port-admiral, for whom and the Deputy-governor commodious houses have been recently purchased and fitted up at the public expence. From these, and several other circumstances, it possesses more importance than Portsea, and some peculiar advantages. It appears more opulent, its houses and buildings are generally larger, and the streets more spacious\*, and it is wholly lighted. The inhabitants who make any figure, mostly reside in Portsmouth, and it is the place of general resort, and where the bustle of business, out of the dock, in war time, is perhaps the greatest. The principal inns are in Portsmouth, and also our theatre and assembly-rooms, with the regular market, custom-house, victualling-office, general-post-office, banking-houses, and principal barracks—and the chief quay is likewise attached to it.

Portsea and its vicinity are inhabited chiefly by the artificers and labourers belonging to the dock-yard, and by shopkeepers; and the dock-yard is the principal support of its trade. That of Portsmouth depends chiefly on the shipping and the army; and, from its peculiar situation and other circumstances, is somewhat distinct from the trade of Portsea. The houses of Portsea are, in size, at a medium between those of Portsmouth, and the generality of the tenements erected in the vicinity. Its streets are mostly narrow, and a few only are lighted; but the town has been considerably improved within these few years, and it has lately acquired, to the great advantage of both towns, a further share in the magistracy of the borough. In Portsea and the environs property is perhaps as generally diffused as in any place; but the town is without those traits of affluence which give a distinct cast to Portsmouth; still, even here, opulence is not very conspicuous. Few equipages of any note are to be observed; and the only regular amusements or entertainments indulged in, are those of the theatre, which is open but for a few more nights than are allowed by law, and assemblies twice a

\* Mr. Housman's Sketch of Portsmouth, contained in your Number for September, 1798, is inaccurate on this point, as it is also in several other particulars.

month during the season: and to all these Portsea contributes its support, and yet our assemblies are but thinly attended. If the music-masters of the place contrive once or twice a year to get up a concert; with these, and the martial-music, of which we have a profusion that costs us nothing, we are abundantly content. It is true, a concert-room was some years ago erected in Portsea; but, from a failure of subscribers, it has fallen into disuse, and seems irrevocably doomed to re-echo "the concord of sweet sounds" no more\*.

In a literary view, if the sentiments of a writer on the projected Naval-pillar are to be adopted, Portsmouth is in a worse situation than triumphantly supposed by the author of the Pursuits of Literature. It must be confessed that Portsmouth is not the place for academic bowers. It ill suits the man of letters or the book-worm. Literary society is scarce.—We have no public-library, nor reading-rooms; yet we are not, I trust, mere Goths and Vandals, or very obviously inferior to other places. We are not entirely deficient in literary men; and, besides two weekly papers, which must speak for themselves, we have booksellers, and circulating-libraries, and book-societies, sufficient in number to prove, that reading and literature are not excluded from the catalogue of our pursuits.

Neither are we without some useful institutions. In Portsea is a school, established by a beneficial society, and supported by honorary members, which, in 1755, began with educating six boys; and the number has since been augmented, from the increase of honorary members, to fifty and upwards. Within these few years, a school has also been established in the environs by the Dissenters, at which about thirty boys are, as in the other school, taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. In Portsmouth is a good foundation for a grammar-school, under the dean and canons of Christ Church College, Oxford (but which, I am sorry to say, has been suffered to become a perfect sinecure); and in the Dock is the national establishment of an academy, on a very liberal plan, for the education of boys designed for the navy.

If our piety is to be estimated according to the number of our places of divine worship, they will not discredit us. Besides the two parish-churches of Portsmouth and

\* It turns out that in this conjecture I am wrong, as I understand the room has been lately taken, notwithstanding its abject state, for private concerts.

Portsea, the chapels and meeting-houses in both towns and the environs amount to no less than fourteen; and of this number, the greater part belongs to different classes of Dissenters, who form here, and particularly in Portsea, a very considerable body. That we have no Quakers among us, will be presumed. The Jews, however, are numerous, and mix more with the inhabitants than formerly; but the intercourse is still exceedingly limited. They have likewise their synagogue. They form part of our volunteer corps, and have lately been admitted, as it may be considered, into our police.

The civil government of the place belongs to the mayor, aldermen, and recorder of the borough, who hold a court every Tuesday, which takes cognizance of pleas as well above as below forty shillings; and also quarterly sessions for the trial of petty larcenies and misdemeanours. Since a share of the magistracy has passed into new hands, it has evinced much activity. Our police has been improved in consequence: the observance of Sunday is strictly enforced: our public-houses are put under more wholesome discipline; and the frequent scenes of dissoluteness and indecent revelry that our streets and public-walks have exhibited, are no longer tolerated.

Should the account I have given be adapted for your Magazine, and a further description be not rendered unnecessary by being furnished by some more able hand, I will, at a future opportunity, continue the subject. W. N.

Portsmouth, March 4, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent P. may find an account of the fog respecting which he inquires, in a tract of Dr. Franklin's, entitled Meteorological Conjectures, where Cowper, I fancy, acquired some ideas concerning it. The fog prevailed, the Doctor observes, during several of the summer months of 1783, over all Europe, and a great part of North America; and from his remarks I apprehend it may have been still more general. It was in its nature dry; and the rays of the sun seemed to have little effect towards dissipating it. They were rendered so faint by it, that when collected by a lens, they would scarcely kindle brown paper; to which cause Dr. Franklin attributes the severity of the succeeding winter. He supposes it may have been the smoke of



of Hecla, or some neighbouring volcano; or that it might have been adventitious, and occasioned by the combustion of some great body that passed within the sphere of the earth's attraction; and in this conjecture a passage of *the Task*,

“ And such a flame  
Kindled in heaven that it burns down to  
earth,”

which is in the second book, shortly after the allusion noticed by P. may perhaps have had its origin.

A. B.

Portsea, April 5, 1801.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE dispute on the two principles, the good and the evil spirits, has exercised the pen of the philosopher, the lungs of the divine, and the sword of the warrior: but the advantage derived to mankind from the speculations or actions of the rival antagonists is very problematical; and blood, ink, and voice seem to have been wasted to no purpose. If I claim to myself the merit of having discovered the cause of this loss of time and waste of talents, do not accuse me of too much arrogance, till you have heard my reasons; and I scruple not to say, that your readers, both of the active and passive class, will applaud me for the discovery, and still more for my disinterestedness, in thus making it known to the world. I maintain then, that it was intended from the beginning, that there should be two classes in society—the one endowed with active, the other with passive, minds; but, as the principles of either, if they had acquired a manifest and total superiority over the other, in any part of the world, would entirely destroy that tract of country in which its influence was exerted, it has been wisely ordained, that they should act upon each other like positive and negative electricity, like attraction and repulsion, and thus being kept within due bounds, their destructive powers can never be exercised to the utmost, and very agreeable characters are formed by a due mixture of the two principles. Have you never seen a fine, active, enterprising lad, who seemed to spurn the ground on which he trod, and was alive to every enterprise of hardy danger? See the same lad, after he has been married three years to one of those charming, soft, placid, elegant females, the heroines of the Minerva Library, and you will find him sober and sedate, capable of listening ten minutes to a grave conversa-

tion, and, except when he is in pursuit of a fox, you might fairly suppose, that he was as devoid of ideas and animation, as the charming statue which is the admiration of the neighbourhood. Again, take the instance of Placido. If any man was formed to shew the power of mind over matter, Placido was the man. He was his mother's darling; for he rioted not about like some boys, and was so easy and good-tempered that nothing could vex him. His father was not entirely satisfied with this ease, and sent him to Westminster, where he took a flogging and his task with the same ease, and neither even made the least impression upon him. At college he was equally famous for his material powers, and the double chin shewed him qualified to rise in the church. Preferment came to him unsought: his relations procured every thing for him: and there was reason to expect that he might slumber away in happy tranquillity the rest of his days on a cathedral cushion, if, unfortunately for his repose, the same relations, who had placed him in the stall, had not thought it incumbent on his dignity to procure an heir to the family. Adieu now to cathedral-repose. Her ladyship's relations, the captain, the colonel, the baronet, drive out the minor canons and the prebendary. Instead of the regular routine—three months at my deanery, five months on my living, four months in town: he was whisked from Bath to Margate, from Brighton to Scarborough, from Weymouth to York; was carried to exhibitions and Bond-street in the morning, to dinners in the afternoon, and to half a dozen routs in the evening. Placido now learned more than all his masters could ever teach him: he knew the liveries and the arms of every peer; became a proficient in the science of decorum; was appealed to in disputes on an odd trick and the right of precedence.

I could enumerate a thousand instances of the same kind, but your readers cannot be at a loss for them in every neighbourhood. It is from want of due observation, that the fact has not been generally acknowledged; and, instead of disputing about it, examine only the history of the world, or the circle of your acquaintance, and the proofs are too numerous to be resisted. Look at the Turks at the siege of Constantinople, and observe them at the present day; reflect on the state of the ancient and the modern Greeks: look any where but at home; for I am afraid of the green bag, and that some Irishman may pop this into so convenient a vehicle,  
and

and immerge my matter and spirit to speculate on these sublime subjects in a solitary cell. We will say nothing then of nations, but take a smaller range.

Was you never in company with a dozen authors? what a noise! what a riot! what disputing! Was you ever in company with a dozen peers? What silence! what good breeding! what fine vacuities of ideas and sensations! Could you but mix the company together, join to them a few merchants, to keep the balance between the wits and the peers, and your afternoon would be complete. It is from want of knowledge of this great secret of matter and mind, that so many parties are entirely spoiled. You cannot dine with Gracioso, without a half dozen lawyers in your party. These gentry, having a jargon of their own, and having some claims to notice in the spiritual world, are more intolerable to a man of enlarged mind, than a set of women who can talk only of their mantua or wig-makers. With Hipponomus, the majority comes from Newmarket, and their souls are in the stables: Mercator's table repeats the wit of the stock-exchange; and with Galenophilus, you must laugh at a jest on a clyster or an emetick. Now all these mistakes arise from an ignorance of the two worlds—the material and the spiritual. If you wish to have in your party one capable of saying things worthy of notice, take care to balance him by a sufficient quantity of hearers: do you wish to make your party as stupid as possible, let there be one man of talents, and the rest incapable of enjoying a sprightly folly, or understanding the best-turned compliment.

The necessity of attending to my doctrine in common life, must be evident to every one; but it is not confined to the mere convenience of domestic circles. As thermometers may be made for private life, they may be enlarged also for the benefit of a kingdom. It would not be difficult to point out the materials on which it is formed; nay, as all inventors are very sanguine, I do not scruple to say, that *δεσ πρὸς τὸν*, and I will turn a nation from a noble, generous, free-hearted, spirited people, into a set of stupid, self-interested, base, avaricious, unfeeling brutes, and *vice versa*. The experiments have not been expressly tried on a large scale; but, if any one is of a curious, inquisitive disposition, he might find it indulged by a few very easy trials.

Take then a young gentleman just entering, as they say, into life, who has had

the usual education, and acquired the common ideas that that education is capable of bestowing. He knows that the earth is divided into its four quarters, and has a tolerable idea that the East and West Indies do not join each other. He knows that people should go to church, and that parsons are made to preach in them; consequently there is no need of any body to preach in any other place. He knows that our constitution is the best in the world, and that the trunk of a good tree is better than its branches; but, whether it came into this country with Julius Cæsar, or two thousand years before the flood, or how it came at all amongst us, are things of no concern to him: he has found it here, and every-body says, and surely every-body ought to know, that it is the best in the world. Now, what would you make of such a subject?—*Ad biviam literam y per-venimus*—as says Pythagoras—we are come to the cross-roads, which shall he take?

I advise then first, that you take him to a good dinner—the Morning Post will give you your own choice: but, for my own part, I should prefer for the experiment Mr. Th——. When he has admired sufficiently the splendour of the citizen, and the low-toned conversation of his titled companions, let him go to Mrs. M—'s rout; but be not satisfied with one rout, squeeze him through the whole list of the Morning Post, if you possibly can, before morning. On Thursday evenings, let him not by any means miss the meetings of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and, if it is Lent, and you can get him up time enough, secure him a place at St. James's Church for the next day. Kensington Gardens come as things of course, and the Opera-house is a place too well qualified for his education to be ever neglected on a Saturday-night. Pursue this course for three months, and I will warrant you, that he will never dissent from a soul in company, will be a most delightful companion for the Stein at Brighton, the Pier at Ramsgate, the rooms at Bath. No object, in either spiritual or material world, shall ever disturb him; the cry of distress will never pierce his ears; the tears of sensibility shall never move his soul; amidst the crash of worlds, nay, though tea-tables, card-tables, pier-glasses, should mix in one confusion, in the general crash, he alone will stand unmoved—he alone is the true philosopher.

From this successful experiment, turn your attention to another, which will do equal credit to your abilities. Take a young



young gentleman, educated as we suppose the other to have been, in succession from the Catholic Chapel in Golden-square to St. Paul's; mind not his slumberings in the city churches, nor disregard his attention to the truly evangelical preacher in Lombard street; let him sit with you at the Quaker's Meeting, and listen to the songs of Zion at the Synagogue; Rowland Hill's Chapel should not be neglected; and, if the rites of the Greek Church are any where performed, let him be among the by-standers. If a vacant stare accompanies him through this progress, send him instantly to the circles of fashion; they will improve it into becoming ease and negligent insipidity. But does he ask one single question? Does he perceive a resemblance in the rites of opposite churches? Is he curious to know the reason of that resemblance, and the difference also?—Give him information—lead him to the best sources—shew him how far they each agree with, or differ from, that sacred code which ought to be their bond of union, instead of the pretext for separation. Carry him in the same manner to the courts of law, the houses of parliament, the meetings of the common-hall, the resort of the Exchange, the silence of the Bank, the bustle of the Custom-house, the roarings of the stock-jobbers.—Above all, shew him the magnificence of London, the library of its sovereign, the elegance of its streets, the darkness, the misery, the squalid poverty, of its alleys and courts.—Shew him how nearly united these are all to each other.—Teach him that the inhabitant of the hovel and the palace are made by circumstances: point out to him in what they agree, and in what they differ. Do all this, and, at the end of three years, the two young gentlemen shall form the contrast displayed by the dogs of Socrates,—the one shall receive all the enjoyments that shew and wealth and grandeur can bestow: the other, in the midst of every opportunity of gratifying the imagination and the senses, shall be devoured by *ennui*.

As the two characters above-mentioned have been formed by circumstances, that of the nation is changed in the same manner. In England the phenomena are striking, but too numerous for me at present to dwell upon. I will mention only two. The Morning Post kindly tells us every day, how many hundred people were crowded together to see the world, and to be squeezed. Dr. Hawes, a very celebrated, and deserving,

edly celebrated, writer among the evangelical clergy, tells us, in his Church History, that within three years lately five hundred new places of worship have been established. From the Morning Post I estimate an annual sinking of at least one thousand persons into insipidity, stupidity; and from Dr. Hawes's account, allowing only ten to each chapel, I presume that five thousand are annually raised from the mass of inert matter to different degrees of rank amongst intelligent beings. On the result of the process, I do not pretend to speculate, yet I think I could speak *parvula cum laude*.  
Your's, &c.

VIATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE subject of Canals not being yet mentioned in your very popular Magazine, I shall be much obliged to any of your Correspondents who will favour me, through it, with accounts of such as have been formed, or bills passed for, since Mr. Phillips's ingenious History of them in 1792; I press this subject more particularly on your readers, from the consideration, that, even should a general Inclosure Bill pass (an event most ardently to be wished for), there must of necessity remain many thousand acres of waste-ground, even in the four counties only of Durham, Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Cumberland; and how much more in Scotland impossible to be cultivated until canals are established in the North of England, and through Scotland! Perhaps what may be termed a GENERAL CANAL BILL might be equally as useful as a GENERAL INCLOSURE BILL. Would it, Mr. Editor, be too much condescension in our Government to follow the example of China and Holland, and contribute a part at least in such undertakings? Our rulers have offered bounties on the importation of grain, or, in other words, for the increased cultivation of foreign countries; would it not be more efficacious to transfer at a proper period (and even at present to declare it) those bounties on foreign produce, and in effect on foreign cultivation, to one on every acre of ground, at present uncultivated, that may be got under the plough, and for every fresh mile of inland navigation that may be effected in the united kingdom?

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

JOHN CLENNELL.

To

Newcastle,  
April 28, 1801.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

**I**N answer to the letter of your Correspondent respecting the legality of a tender made in notes issued by the Bank of England, I beg leave to mention that they are not a legal tender, inasmuch as any person to whom they are offered is at liberty to refuse to accept them, and in this respect there is no difference, whether they are of large or small amount.

I am aware that it has been very generally supposed, that the Act of the 37 Geo. III. Chap. — obviated the distinction which was known to prevail before that time between bank-notes and cash; but whatever was the object of that act, or the intention of the framers and proposers of it, certain it is, that it did not in any manner alter the law respecting tenders, but only provided, that, previous to any one being arrested, the creditor should not only swear, as in the usual affidavit, that the debt was justly due to him, but that no offer of payment had been made “in any note or notes of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, expressed to be payable on demand;” which has merely the effect of preventing an *arrest*, when such an offer has been made before the commencement of an action.

Notwithstanding this provision of the legislature, the creditor is still at liberty, even after such a tender has been made, to *serve* his debtor with the process of the courts; and, if the debt is just, the defendant must resort to the old remedy of paying such a sum of money into court as he admits to be due, and which cannot be done without the permission of the court, and on his undertaking to pay the costs the plaintiff may have incurred up to the time of the defendant's application.

It is to be observed, that although a tender in bank-notes is not strictly legal, yet, if the creditor does not object to receive the debt on that special account, viz. by saying that he will not accept bank-notes, or words to that effect, that the tender is as good and effectual, to all intents and purposes, as it had been made in the current coin of the realm. Common prudence, however, dictates the preference of making the offer in cash where it possibly can be done, as immediately that an action is commenced, a tender is of no avail.

There are some other peculiarities relating to the law of tenders, but it is very probable your readers may be already ac-

quainted with them; and as the question of your Correspondent applies only to the legality of Bank of England Notes, I shall not occupy any more of your valuable Publication on the subject, conceiving that what is said above will be thought a sufficient answer to that question. Before I conclude this letter, I cannot help adding my small tribute of praise, to that which the number of your readers indicates you to possess, for your endeavours to promote the knowledge of circumstances so generally interesting as the present. In my opinion, society cannot be better benefited than by such explanations, which must inevitably tend either to the diminution of law-suits, or of the expence attending them, which, all will agree, “is a consummation most devoutly to be wished;” for, the more they are agitated, the plainer it will appear that there is no want of provision in the laws against unnecessary expence, but that it is entirely owing to the blameable ignorance of individuals that so much loss is in most cases sustained.

I am, Sir,

May 11, 1801.

Your's, &c.

S. H.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACCOUNT of the DEPARTMENT of FINISTERRE, in FRANCE, extracted from CAMBRAY'S VOYAGE dans le FINISTERRE, ou ETAT de ce DEPARTEMENT, en 1794 et 1725.

(Continued from p. 136.)

**D**ISTRICT of St. Pol-de-Leon — From Morlaix to St. Pol de-Leon the road passes for 14 miles through arid wastes. St. Pol, which was before the Revolution the see of a bishop, is now chief place of a canton, to which Roscoff, Plouenen, Plougoulm, and the island of Bas are subordinate. The whole canton contains 12,887 inhabitants. The houses in St. Pol de-Leon are very simply and badly constructed: and indeed throughout the whole department of Finisterre monuments of good architecture are extremely rare, and few stone edifices met with. In the town itself there is not even one public well: and all the circumjacent country is ill-supplied with water. The peasantry in this district are a good honest kind of people; but easily irritated by the least affront, especially when they are intoxicated. Their courage rises with the increase of danger: they are therefore good soldiers, who never give way, but must be treated with mildness by their officers.

Bretagne



Bretagne is distinguished from the rest of France by a peculiar language, viz. the Kymrian, or ancient British. This language is in no other place spoken with so great purity as in the district around St. Pol-de-Leon: it is unintelligible to most of the European nations. The following proverbs may serve as specimens: *Ar mean a ruill ne zistum quet a guirvi*—A rolling stone gathers no moss; *Ne quet un deves tout a ra an an*—One hot day does not make a summer; *Barnit ar reall ével ma fell deoch besa barnet*—Judge another as thou wouldst be judged thyself. The inhabitants of Cornwallis and Treguier only are able to converse with the natives of this district. The dialect of Vannes deviates still more, and is not understood even here.

No manufactures are carried on at St. Pol-de-Leon. Some trades are held in the greatest contempt, especially the rope-makers and taylor. So great is the abhorrence of them, that wealthy peasants refuse to marry their daughters to them. Perhaps, says our author, this contempt of the sedentary and womanish employment of the taylor is derived from the times of chivalry. The rope-makers, on the contrary, are considered to be working for the hangman. Another conjecture is that formerly great numbers of lepers exercised this trade. What renders this conjecture in some degree probable, is that the *Cacous* or *Cagots* are here chiefly of that profession. They are looked upon as conjurors; and sell their talismans, which, they pretend, prevent those who wear them from being wounded, or overcome in wrestling. The prejudice against the *Cacous*, however, begins gradually to diminish; and they are not now, as formerly, excluded from the churches.

There is a great want of wood here as in the neighbourhood of Morlaix.

Penpoul is the harbour of St. Pol; but now almost wholly without inhabitants, as the seamen belonging to the place serve on board of the ships of war.

Near Penpoul lies the island of Bas, one French mile in length, and three-quarters of a mile in breadth: it is difficult and dangerous of access on account of the rocks over-grown with sea-weeds. The eastern part of the island is rather mountainous: but towards the west and north-west the coast is lower and well-cultivated. The whole population amounts to about 800 souls, who inhabit three villages, viz. Porténéve, Carn and Goualen. The island is defended by four batteries and two forts, with eleven pieces of cannon and eighty

cannoneers. There is besides a garrison of fifty men to guard the coasts. There is but one spring of fresh water to supply the inhabitants. The soil is sandy, and not favourable to the cultivation of corn; for the vehement winds carry away the seed as soon as sown: whence it frequently happens that they are obliged to sow fresh seed three times in one year. The men are all sailors, and the women cultivate the ground; on the whole island, there are only two ploughs, and many of the fields are dug with the spade. The richest proprietor here does not possess more than six or seven cows, of which there are only about two hundred on the whole island. Not a single tree grows here. On the other hand, the sea abounds with fish: but fishermen are wanting, as most of them serve on board the fleet. However much nature has neglected this small spot, yet in spite of the roughness of the climate, in spite of the devastating winds and storms, the inhabitants are as fondly attached to their native rocks, as the Laplanders to their smoky huts. They live together in fraternal concord; and consider themselves, without exception, as members of one family. The sea-coast belongs to them in common. Here there is neither lawyer, monk, nor physician. If any dispute arise, it is settled by means of a few blows with the fist. In no other place do men live so equal. The system of equality was established here long before the Revolution was thought of.

Roscoff is a much frequented sea-port, from which they carry on a considerable contraband trade with England, especially in wine and brandy. They formerly used to import linseed, and export linen manufactured in the country annually to the amount of 500,000 livres. Since the Revolution this trade has been interrupted: but may easily be revived on the return of peace. In the mean time, the harbour, which is so well situated, is in danger of being choaked up with sand, if some precautions are not soon taken. In the neighbourhood of Roscoff, and throughout the department of Finisterre, the fields are manured with sea-weed. There is so great a scarcity of wood, that in severe winters they are obliged to cut down even the fruit trees for fuel. In the island of Bas they burn cow-dung and sea-weed.—The town of Roscoff contains 1000 inhabitants. The depopulation from the loss of its trade, the arid sandy ground on which it is built, and the ivy-clad ruins of former establishments, give the place a melancholy appearance and desolation.

Here too there is not a single public fountain, no institution for the instruction of youth, no regulations for preserving the health of the inhabitants.

The drift-sand is very dangerous to this track of country, especially during the prevalence of north-north-west winds. Cultivated fields, mills, whole villages and their inhabitants have been overwhelmed by it in one night, so that not a trace of them is left. Many other parts of the department are in danger of being covered in the same manner: the greatest attention and exertions only can save them. The states of Britany maintained at a considerable expence a high dyke, planted with broom, and 600 toises in length, at the foot of which the sand accumulates. But as this dyke is easily constructed, so likewise is it as easily broken down; when nothing can prevent the sand from being drifted through the breach, and covering all the adjoining country. From the side of Lesneven in particular a dreadful sand-hill threatens destruction to the commune of St. Pol. But this causes no great alarm to the inhabitants, who confide in the protection of their great patron-saint, St. Pol. We pity them, if they should carry their blind confidence so far as to neglect to employ more effectual means for their security.

Lanneur, the chief place of a canton, contains 2400 inhabitants, and is distinguished by nothing but its dirtiness, and the total want of public wells, market-places, and manufactures.—On the contrary, the church-yard is in the centre of the town. Near this place is *St. Jean du Doigt*: 1800 inhabitants formerly gained a livelihood from the flocks of pilgrims who came to venerate the miraculous finger of St. John. Though the roads be exceedingly bad, more than 20,000 devotees annually pilgrimed thither barefooted.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING lately on a pedestrian excursion to Ayrshire, curiosity, or perhaps a little enthusiasm, prompted me to visit the birth-place of Burns. On my arrival, my companion pointed out several of the objects which the poet has "embalmed in never-dying verse;" and, by turns, as the subjects happened to have been ludicrous, plaintive, or sublime, they excited in our bosoms much mirth, much melancholy, and much admiration. The *tout-ensemble* of the surrounding scenery is

strikingly beautiful; and, when we reflected it had been the prolific source of the choicest imagery of the Bard's imagination, we viewed it with superadded interest and pleasure. It is not indeed to be wondered at, that Burns has so exquisitely described the beauties of nature. Physically endowed with *strength* of mind, a glowing fancy, and keen penetration, nature may be said to have formed him for the place where fortune fixed his birth and the earlier period of his life. The exuberant beauty of the scenes which abound in it are admirably suited to inspire poetical ideas, and the imagination of Burns was supereminently qualified to imbibe the inspiration. After feasting on the scenic beauties of the country, we withdrew to the cottage in which Burns had been ushered into existence. The landlord conducted us into an apartment, where the first object that caught our attention was a portrait of the Bard as large as the life, painted on a board. Having inquired for what use it was intended, we were informed it had been done at the expence, and under the direction, of several gentlemen in the neighbourhood for the purpose of being exhibited on a sign-post at the door, for the benefit of the cottage as an ale-house, at the same time that it was meant as an *elegant* tribute to the memory of the poet! Although, for my own part, I could not but applaud the *prudence*, which had dictated this scheme of blending a work of *taste* and *beneficence*, with the useful and charitable purpose of putting the ale, &c. vended in the cottage, yet, the *elegance* of the first idea was so miserably diminished by the necessities of the last, and in the whole design there was exhibited such a poverty of intellect, such a deplorable beggary of taste, and such a woeiful display of ignorance and folly, that, for a moment, I was unable to decide whether it was most deserving of laughter, ridicule, indignation, or contempt. Imagination, however, was not slow in distinguishing the proper medium through which the pitiful apotheosis deserved to be viewed; and assuredly, had an opportunity offered, we would have committed the painting to the flames, as a sacrifice due to the insulted memory of the poet. Our indignant feelings, however, could only be vented in execrating the barbarous taste, and more than Gothic ignorance, which could thus devote him, whose fame even

"Storied urn or animated bust"

could not possibly enhance, to the same vile



vile purpose to which we generally prefer a dragon, a Saracen, or a black bull! And, parodying the language of Shakespeare, we exclaimed, "*'twas pitiful, 'twas wondrous pitiful.*"—Had the portrait been

"A piece of work  
So bravely done, so rich, that it did strive  
In workmanship and value;"

or had it been executed with any degree of excellence or fidelity; it might have been admitted as a small apology for the patrons of the undertaking: but they, as if determined that the taste and elegance of the execution should correspond with the *liberality* and *grandeur* of the design, wisely committed it to the care and dexterity of a common sign-painter in Air; and of course the portrait is a mere daub, and truly worthy of the purpose for which it was designed! Since these gentlemen were disposed to honour the memory of Burns, he himself had pointed out to them the proper path, in the delicate compliment he paid the ashes of the poet Ferguson, by erecting a stone simply inscribed to his memory. Something of the same kind, though indeed but a trivial tribute, would at least have been more to their own credit; and, after all, would not have been a great deviation from the principle of frugality which they seem to have laid down as the basis of their scheme.

Were the above fact generally known, I have little doubt but it would tend to stimulate many of Burns's admirers to undertake the erection of a memorial worthy of his genius and his fame. Private individuals here have already testified their benevolence and philanthropy, by their active exertions for the orphan family of the poet, among whom John Mair, esq. of Plantation, deserves to be particularised; and I am convinced, there are many such both in Ayrshire and this city, who would cheerfully display their liberality and their taste in contributing for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument in the stead of the above-mentioned sign-board, which is as disgraceful to every person connected with it, as it is insulting to him whose fame it is meant to perpetuate. I am, &c.

Glasgow, May 8, 1801.

R. M.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT of NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.  
(Continued from Page 310, of our last Number.)

NEXT to public-buildings for religious purposes, naturally follow those of a civil nature, as the courts of

justice for the town and county, the Mansion, Trinity, and Custom-houses, and the gaols; of which that for the town has nothing particularly to recommend it but the humanity and attention of the gaoler, who successfully emulates the examples of his two immediate predecessors, whose conduct, in these respects, obtained the praise of the celebrated Mr. Howard. It is built over one of the gates of the town-wall; and, though kept as clean and airy as its situation will admit, has no court or area except the roof, on which the debtors are allowed to walk: there is no provision for solitary confinement; or for the protection of the younger prisoners from being corrupted by intercourse with hardened offenders. It is astonishing that the reports, I do not say of the Philadelphia-prison, but of those of Manchester, Oxford, and Gloucester, at home, have not excited more of a spirit of emulation among the magistrates, and others possessing influence throughout the kingdom, for improving the construction and police of the public gaols.

But if the prison for the town be not all that one could wish, what shall be said of that for the county? a dark, cold, unwholesome dungeon, once the cellar under the great tower of the castle, now constantly wet with the water that trickles down its sides; the descent to which, by a flight of steps, is, for fifty weeks in the year, made the common receptacle of all the filth in the neighbourhood; and to be precipitated into which the poor wretches who are to take their trials at the assizes are annually brought from Morpeth the preceding week, and in the mean time furnish a perquisite to the under-officers of the county, who shew their miserable charge, like so many wild beasts, to a gaping multitude, though many of them, perhaps, are on the eve of being publicly discharged, as innocent of the crimes alleged against them. That this should be known to the Lord Lieutenant, the sheriffs, and the grand juries, and year after year pass over without redress, is one of those lamentable facts which it is easier to prove than to account for or excuse.

Of buildings for public accommodation the bridge naturally claims the first place. If this originally fixed the situation of the town, the town has since returned the compliment; and, on its failure, in 1771, by the same general inundation which carried down the Solway Moss, and did other incalculable damage in the northern counties, prevented that removal of it somewhat higher up the river, which, while it would

would have been attended with many advantages to the public at large, would certainly have produced a vast change in the value of property and the course of trade. The circumstance of its being rebuilt by different and jarring parties, who could not agree to employ the same architect, or adopt the same plan or mode of proceeding, spoiled the uniformity of the structure, and produced a narrow and inconvenient passage. The consequences of these disagreements have been submitted to for more than twenty years: but the trustees of the bridge have at length determined to improve the passage, by extending the arches to nearly the full width of the piers. After much deliberation, whether this should be executed in iron or in stone, the latter has been preferred; and, with the full concurrence of the corporation of Newcastle and the Bishop of Durham, an engagement has been entered into with Mr. David Stephenson, the architect of All-Saints-church, to execute a plan which combines much elegance with every desirable accommodation. It is expected that this will be completed in the summer of next year.

Of buildings for public amusement the assembly-rooms are reckoned particularly elegant and commodious. Part of the building is also occupied as a subscription news-room, upon a plan peculiarly liberal and acceptable to strangers. Here, besides the public journals of every kind, a considerable number of books, particularly those illustrative of the public transactions and events, and of the state of manners and literature at home and abroad, are purchased and preserved, and will one day form a very valuable library of the most popular productions, on all sides, upon the various interesting topics of discussion which, from time to time, have agitated the public mind. There is as yet no public room exclusively appropriated to musical exhibitions. When the ingenious but unfortunate Dr. John Brown was the vicar, and Aviton the organist, of Newcastle, considerable attention was paid to the cultivation of this elegant art: but the taste thus excited seems to have been a forced one, and sunk with these respectable promoters. For a few years back, however, a musical society has existed, which has pursued its object with great spirit; and its members are at present exerting themselves to procure subscriptions for building a music-hall, upon the plan of those at Manchester and Liverpool. There is a neat and commodious theatre, of a size abundantly sufficient for the town;

and a riding-school was built, some years ago, upon a plan well adapted to the purpose, but it seems to have completely failed.

The public baths are extremely well contrived, and much resorted to. They consist of hot and vapour-baths, inclosed cold-baths for ladies and gentlemen, and a large open or swimming-bath. The grounds in which they are situated are elegantly laid out; and in the bath-keepers house are excellent accommodations for invalids. To this establishment the spirited proprietor, Dr. Kentish (well known to the medical world by his ingenious Essay on Burns), has lately added a complete pneumatic apparatus for the application of the factitious gases in the several cases in which they have been recommended by Dr. Beddoes and others.

Of charitable institutions the infirmary must undoubtedly take the lead. It is built in an open and healthy situation; and in this respect a model for charitable institutions, that, while it is sufficiently neat and handsome, it is withal so plain, that not a penny can fairly be charged to the account of superfluous ornament. From the number of accidents which are perpetually occurring in the coal-mines, it unfortunately enjoys peculiar advantages as a school of surgery; and it has, from the first, been under the direction of men deservedly eminent in their profession. Whether the establishment itself has sufficiently extended its advantages in this respect, or whether its directors have been as liberal as the establishment would have allowed, in the admission, as visitors, of those practitioners who were not concerned in the management, has been a subject of some dispute. It is, at any rate, to be lamented, that, in an hospital where such a variety of interesting cases during a period of fifty years must necessarily have occurred, no accurate historical record should have been kept, from which selections might have been made from time to time for the information of the medical public. Under the present judicious and spirited directors, however, a new code of laws is said to be forming; lectures to the pupils have been introduced, on anatomy by Mr. Horn, and on surgery by Mr. Ingham: it is hoped that these will, in due time, be followed up by others on chemistry and pharmacy; and that a house-clerk will be appointed to keep a regular history of remarkable cases, under the direction of the medical attendants. By the particular recommendation of Dr. Clark, a medical library is also forming for the use



use of the pupils, which cannot fail to be productive of the most beneficial effects.

The other charitable establishments are a well supported dispensary, a lunatic-hospital (it is to be lamented that the prevalence of this dreadful scourge should have occasioned a necessity also for two private asylums), a lying-in-hospital, and an excellent institution for the relief of poor married women lying-in at their own houses; by the provisions of which the objects of it are attended and supplied with medicines *gratis*, and also receive, towards the expences of their lying-in, three shillings a week for the first three weeks, and one shilling and sixpence for the last week, of the month. A very useful appendage to this charity would be a child-bed-linen repository, from which to furnish, during the same period, to the poor objects of the institution, and perhaps to others in certain cases, and in *all* cases on sufficient security for their due return, clean and comfortable bed-cloaths, and apparel for mother and child; who are often put to the utmost hardships in these respects at a period when they are least able to bear them. A small capital in the outset, and a very moderate subscription to keep up the stock, would be amply sufficient for this important extension of charitable relief.

The common hospitals and alms-houses for the maintenance of the aged and infirm of various descriptions and sexes, are here in great abundance. One of these, the Keelmens-hospital, deserves particular notice, because it was built and is maintained by themselves, out of a small deduction from their daily wages, in opposition, as it is said, to the wishes of their employers, the company of hoastmen (or coal-venders) who feared lest they might thus become too independent. This company are now, however, the guardians of this useful establishment; though the management of it is among themselves, who, indeed, support the whole of their poor by subscription among themselves, without having recourse to parish-relief, under the authority of a particular act of parliament.

Of charity-schools for boys and girls, and of Sunday-schools, there are great numbers, most of them under good regulations. A school of industry for the education of poor girls for domestic service would be an addition particularly useful in a place where sufficient employment is easily found for boys; but where girls are in general left a burden upon their parents, and too little care is taken to qualify them for any useful service or employment.

The success which has attended the schools of this kind at York, and the regulations by which they are conducted, are so well detailed in Mrs. Cappe's account of these useful institutions, that it is only necessary to refer the reader to that most valuable pamphlet, and to express an earnest wish that there may be found in other places the same judicious firmness in overcoming prejudice, and the same patient and unwearied perseverance which have been so successfully displayed by this excellent lady and her spirited coadjutors.

A few years ago a benevolent society was established in Newcastle, with a view to the relief of the "Friendly Poor." Similar institutions have been set on foot by the Methodists in various places, under the title of "Strangers' Friends;" and, in large towns more especially, they may often be highly useful in the relief of occasional distress, of persons who have no settlement, or whose settlement is disputed, as well as in aid of parochial allowance, which cannot always be granted to the full extent of the case of aged and infirm persons. This institution labours under some disadvantages from its having originated in too much of a sectarian spirit, and its meetings are said to have been sometimes disturbed with contests for influence in the management; it has, however, done much good, and deserves to be better known and encouraged.

Among the institutions for the promotion of learning, the public grammar-school has been successively under the direction of the celebrated Grecian, Richard Dawes, and of that excellent scholar, and much more successful teacher, the Rev. Hugh Moises, who has the satisfaction of reckoning among the number of his pupils the Dean of Lincoln, Sir Robert Chambers, Sir William Scot, and his brother the Lord Chancellor\*, with many other eminent characters. His nephew and successor, Mr. Edward Moises, is eminent for his proficiency in Oriental literature, and is frequently applied to for instruction in this branch of learning: his Persian Interpreter is now become a stock-book in the catalogues of Oriental works; and has been particularly spoken of in terms of approbation by Sir William Ousley, who has also recommended to the public notice its author's further scheme of publishing

\* This eminent lawyer has done *himself* the honour of making it the first act of his new dignity to appoint his old master to the office of his chaplain.

correct editions of the principal Persian writers. It is to be lamented, that the school has, of late years, much declined, partly, it is alleged, from misunderstandings among the masters; partly from an inclination which seems to prevail among parents to send off their children to distant boarding-schools, by which other undertakings of the same nature have been affected, as well as the public grammar-school. There are several respectable private seminaries in Newcastle, and some very flourishing young ladies' boarding-schools.

The Philosophical and Medical Society has been established a good many years. Among its papers are preserved a great number of Memoirs and Histories of Cases, out of which a valuable selection might easily be made, which, with the excellent Introductory Discourse delivered on its institution, by its first president, the late Dr. Rotheram, would probably be acceptable, as it would certainly be a useful present to the public. On this has been grafted a Medical Club, in which the members season a temperate meal, provided in rotation at each other's houses, with the freedom of familiar conversation on the cases which have respectively occurred to them, or on the books which they, from time to time, order at their mutual expence. It were to be wished that a similar friendly intercourse could be extended among the members of the other professions.

The plan of the Medical Society being necessarily confined to the gentlemen of the faculty, a proposal was made, about eight years ago, for the establishment of a more general literary association. It is obvious that Newcastle is a situation peculiarly well adapted for such an institution, not only as it possesses extraordinary advantages for the cultivation of mineral knowledge, in the investigation of its two great natural products of coal and lead, and their various accompanying strata and matrices, and as it offers so wide a field for the application of mechanical inventions to the working of the mines, and the conveyance of their products; not only as it affords so many advantages for the cultivation of those manufactures and arts, which depend upon the cheapness and plenty of fuel, and the facility of receiving and transmitting their several materials and products, by an extensive commercial intercourse; but also, as this very intercourse furnishes the inquirer into the wonders of nature and art with the opportunity of carrying on a literary correspondence

with the curious in other countries, and of collecting from every quarter whatever may be interesting or important. And though, in several important respects, the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle has not had all the success which might have been expected, particularly though the multiplied engagements of several of the most eminent coal-viewers have prevented them from affording it that assistance in ascertaining various circumstances of importance to a full investigation of the natural history of this curious mineral; yet many valuable communications have been received\* on these subjects, and many other excellent papers have been read †, which have greatly contributed to the entertainment and information of its members. A large and valuable library is already collected, and the funds for increasing it are so considerable, that it may be expected, in a few years, to comprehend every work of importance on the various subjects which come within the plan of the society. The purchase of a philosophical and chemical apparatus, and the collection of a cabinet of natural history, is also in contemplation. The completion of these objects cannot fail to have the most beneficial effects upon the minds of the rising generation.

There is, besides, a very valuable library in an elegant appendage to the church of St. Nicholas, built for the purpose by Sir Walter Blackett. This library was bequeathed to the town by the late Dr. Thomlinson, of Whickham. But the restrictions by which the resort to it is shackled, and the want of checks upon the conduct of the librarian (to which, it is acknowledged, there must be added the abuse which has been made of occasional indulgencies) have rendered it of very little use to the inhabitants, and it is far from being generally known or attended to. If an Act of Parliament for public regulations should at any time be wanted, it might be worth while to consider how far it would be practicable to introduce any provisions which might extend the benefits of Dr. Thomlinson's bequest.

(To be continued.)

\* Particularly from Mr. Thomas, of Denton-hall, and Mr. Fenwick, of Dipton, the ingenious author of Four Practical Essays on important mechanical subjects.

† Two Essays, by Dr. Fenwick, on Calcareous Manures, and on the Influence of Elastic Gases on Vegetation, have been published by the Society.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,  
WILL you allow me, through the medium of your useful Publication, to do justice to the character of a much esteemed person, to whose respectability, as an artist and a man, a numerous train of friends will give their most willing testimony. In the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, under the article *Wood-cuts*, he is introduced to the public notice in the following injurious manner:

"He (i. e. young Bewick) was bound apprentice to a Mr. Beilby, of Newcastle, an engraver on metal of the lowest order, who was seldom engaged in any thing more difficult than cutting the face of a clock. This man," &c.

Now, though Mr. Beilby does by no means claim, nor his friends for him, to be ranked among the highest order, from which his situation in a country-town necessarily precluded him, yet, that he does not deserve to be spoken of in this contemptuous manner, any of your readers may easily convince himself, by turning to Brand's History of Newcastle, where they will find some plates executed by this artist in no mean style, particularly "Thorn-ton's Tomb-plate," and the Plan of the Town of Newcastle. It ought to be known, too, that at the time "young Bewick" was bound apprentice to Mr. Beilby, he was then engaged in executing the mathematical cuts for Dr. Hutton's Mensuration, and for the mathematical part of the Lady's Diary, published by the same author.

As Mr. Beilby has never laid any claim to the merit of reviving the art of engraving on wood, there was no occasion whatever for the introduction of his name into a history of the art. He saw, indeed, the rising merit of his pupil, and had discernment enough to encourage it; particularly, it was by his advice that applica-

tion was made to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. for the premium for the best engraving on wood\*; which Mr. Bewick obtained; during his apprenticeship, and not, as Dr. Gleig has stated, after he went to London.

It ought, besides, to be further attended to, that, on Mr. Bewick's return to his native place, he entered into a partnership with this "engraver of the lowest order," which subsisted for many years: and that while he was engaged in preparing those accurate representations of quadrupeds, and of British land-birds, which have obtained for him such deserved celebrity, the greater part of the former work, and the whole of the latter, was composed by Mr. Beilby; whose services, however, in this respect (as indeed might naturally be expected), were never noticed by the public, being lost in the blaze of excellence displayed by his quondam pupil.

I cannot conclude this brief vindication of the character of Mr. Beilby, without expressing my regret, that Dr. Gleig should have suffered his valuable work to be stained with so gross a calumny, which could not have happened, if, when collecting materials for his History of Wood-engraving, he had applied to the most obvious source of accurate information—the eminent artist, to whose superior talents the world is indebted for the revival, or rather the invention (for, as the Doctor himself has justly observed, the ancient mode of wood-cutting is different in many respects) of this capital branch of the graphic art.

WILLIAM TURNER.

Newcastle, May 12, 1801.

\* The cut which obtained the premium was one of a series intended for an edition of Gay's Fables (the subject, the Old Hound), afterwards published by T. Saint, of Newcastle; the frontispiece of which was engraved by Mr. Beilby.

## MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### MEMOIRS of the DUKE of PARMA.

HIS Royal Highness Ferdinand Lewis de Bourbon, Duke of Parma and Piacenza, was born on the 20th of January, 1751. He was son of the Duke Don Philip, Infant of Spain, third son of King Philip V. formerly Duke of Anjou. Although the Duchy of Parma is the pettiest principality in Italy, hardly containing an extent of ninety miles from east to west, and thirty-five from south to north, it has been uncommonly conspicuous in the Italian history, ever since it became an independent principality of the House

of Farnese. This celebrity originated in the connection of the duchy with the Court of Rome, in the great number of illustrious men of the name of Farnese, in their misfortunes, and especially in their magnificence of every kind, in Parma, in Rome, and in their sieges in the kingdom of Naples.

The last heir of this illustrious family was Elizabeth, Queen to Philip V. so justly celebrated for her high and generous mind. The Prince Don Philip was, among her children, he who inherited most of her character in this respect. Accordingly,

as soon as he took possession of his maternal dominions, he displayed a magnificence almost inconsistent with the smallness of his income. His court, though naturally less numerous than those of Turin and Naples, could rival both in elegance and brilliancy. His army, consisting of no more than two regiments, was reckoned to be the most elegant troops in Europe. His life-guards and servants were on the same footing with the powerful monarchs of the House of Bourbon. To his liberal spirit it is owing that the Opera-house in Parma should be, next to Naples and Milan, the largest theatre in Italy, and superior to any in the quality of the materials and in the elegance of its form. The beautiful and elegant garden of *Colorno*, although less large than many villas in Rome and Florence, had no rival in taste and architecture, and was justly called the *Marly* of Italy; and to complete his munificence, he was the first who set to the Italian princes the example of appointing at court a Poet Laureat, by calling to Parma the celebrated Abbé Frugoni, who upon his part could justly say, in one of his odes:

Sono in Parma, ove ho la forte  
Di servir la regal corte,  
Che in due principi rinferra  
Quanto v'è di grande in terra!

It was certainly an important advantage for the Infant Don Ferdinando to be son of such a father. There was a prospect that his education should be as liberal and generous as that of any prince in Europe: and really he was, in this respect, the most fortunate Prince in this century, and some might still make it a question, whether any (except Alexander the Great) had ever such a preceptor! He was scarcely seven years of age when he was entrusted to the instructions of the Abbé Etienne Bonnot de Condillac, the greatest metaphysician of his age, and the only man who had repaired the honour of the continent, which, until his time, had no one to oppose to Locke. We shall mention soon after, that the young Prince was rather unfortunate under the direction of Mr. de Condillac. But when we consider that this great philosopher availed himself of the opportunity to publish his excellent *Cours d'Etudes*, a work which has, perhaps, made in the human mind a greater revolution than any of the kind, we cannot help thinking that the Princes of Parma are, by such an election, entitled to the highest gratitude from all mankind.

We have from Condillac himself some very interesting notices on the dispositions in the mind and the heart of his pupil, as well as upon the method which he adopted for his education. Although these notices are scattered through several parts of his works, we shall combine them here in due order; as we are convinced that they will give a better idea of the education and character of the young Prince, than any account of our own. "It is," says the philosopher, "*a prejudice in all children to believe that things have always been what they are at present*; my pupil, therefore, supposed that manners, customs, opinions and arts, had always been the same; upon being made sensible of the variations, he soon became curious to know what they had been in their origin and progress. He occupied himself with such disquisitions when he studied with me, and in the very time of his recreations he made it an amusement to imitate the industry of the primitive men, and to treat the progress of the arts as diversions for his infancy. It was at that time Mr. Keralio gave him a short course of agriculture, in the garden contiguous to his apartment. My pupil ploughed his field, sowed corn, and reaped his harvest; soon after he sowed other grains, and planted trees of several kinds. —"We charge young children with being incapable of reasoning, only because we do not know how to place ourselves within their reach: our ignorance is the true cause of their incapacity. Being convinced of this truth, I thought that my pupil would easily understand me, if, by inducing him to reflect on some ideas which were familiar to him, I could make him remark by what series of reasonings he had acquired them. For the purpose of carrying my plan into execution, I felt I ought to approximate to my pupil—I ought to be a child rather than an instructor. I allowed him to play, and I played with him; and in the mean while I made him remark every thing he did, and by what means he had learned to do it. My pupil was by this means acquainted with the mechanism of his understanding: he understood the generation of his ideas: he saw the rise and progress of his habits. After setting him to reflect on the infancy of mankind, I thought the history of it would prove curious and easy to him. The work of Goguet, published some months before, was the best book for my purpose. The time being now arrived when civil societies, secure of their subsistence, sought for greater conveniency and enjoyments of life,



we reviewed the period of the introduction of fine arts and of taste considered as coeval with them. At last, we began to reason on every thing. This was the order which I followed in the instruction of my pupil: I formed his taste with models of the beautiful; his taste being formed, I initiated him in the philosophical notions. We commenced with the *Lutrin*, we read afterwards some comedies of Moliere, some tragedies of Racine, and we formed the idea of a dramatic composition. I did not delay to instruct him in his religion, and I selected for the purpose the *Catechism of Henry*, and the Bible of *Royaumont*. I thought it better to put often before his eyes the history of religion than to engrave its principles in his memory for a single time. When he had finished the *course of studies* I had written for him, he read the work of Madame de Chatelet on Newton, the Treatise on the Sphere by Maupertuis, and the second part of the *Newtonian Elements*, by Voltaire. M. de Keralio taught mathematics to my pupil, who pushed his studies in algebra so far as the equations of the second degree. He read a Treatise on Conic Sections. He studied M. Trabant's book on movement and equilibrium. He studied likewise hydrostatics, hydraulics, astronomy, and geography. Military architecture became then an easy study to him. Towards the close of his education, the fathers le Sueur and Jacquier were sent for to give a course of experimental physics to my pupil, who, wishing to take advantage of the visit of these learned men to court, repeated with them all his past studies in mathematics, and engaged as far as the *analysis of the infinite*.

Tolluntur in altum,

Ut Lapfu-graviore ruant.

Cannot better be applied than to the Duke of Parma! When we consider the foregoing passages of Condillac, and reflect that a child, from the 7th to the 12th year of his age, should go through so many interesting studies, with such assistance, we are struck with awe and admiration; we cannot, however, help deploring the inequalities of human nature, if we turn our view towards the changes in the mind of the once assiduous and ingenious Prince, whose subsequent conduct has by no means continued the splendors with which it began. He became addicted to false devotion! The writer of this article had some hints of the motives that obliged the Court of Parma to entrust the further education of the young Prince, to other persons of different

character from Condillac. He was aware that a sarcastical sentence of Voltaire had been the remote cause of the changes. "*La philosophie*," said he, "*s'est montrée en Italie, mais la congregation de l'index l'a proscrire!*" It was, therefore, suspected, that Condillac had infused into his pupil's mind some principles of that pernicious philosophy, so much in vogue in the last age; and the necessity was felt of giving him other governors, who should inspire him with a due reverence to religious tenets. We are now obliged to the Abbé Barruel for a more correct and detailed account of this fact. This French clergyman, in the first volume of his *Memoirs against Jacobinism*, has proved that the appointment of Condillac to the education of the young Prince of Parma was the result of the Encyclopedic cabal in Paris, who wished to get a footing in the courts of the southern Princes, as they had already succeeded in those of the north. He states, that the intriguing mathematician, d'Alembert, who had already become the leader of the sect, and the dispenser of every favour among the candidates, had proposed Condillac, like him, a professed atheist, and the Abbé de l'Eyre, much in the same principles, known in the republic of letters, first for his *Analysis of Bacon*, and many articles in the *Encyclopedie*, and afterwards in the political world for a conventionist and a regicide. Voltaire had the effrontery to congratulate his friends upon this event. Matters went so far as to make the Bourbon courts sensible of the conspiracy against them. Condillac was ignominiously dismissed, and a more religious governor put in his place. The latter found that his predecessor had really neglected this important part of his duty, and consequently prevailed on the young Prince to destroy the greatest part of his former education. The Prince, according to M. Barruel's statement, was so deeply penetrated by the sense of his past dangers, as to take an oath, before the image of the blessed Virgin, to forget whatever he had acquired from such impure sources. Respecting these particulars, we must refer to Abbé Barruel, who was at that time in Paris, and witnessed, of course, the whole series of the Encyclopedic intrigues. The writer is likewise convinced, that the Abbé de Condillac really was a materialist, and any discerning reader may perceive the spirit of such a system throughout his writings; it appears, however, astonishing, that a prudent philosopher should openly teach his royal pupil those pernicious principles



which he has so carefully attempted to conceal in his works!

His Royal Highness has been equally unfortunate in many other occurrences. In the article of his Sicilian Majesty, we have mentioned the old report of an agreement between Philip V. of Spain, and his Queen, Elizabeth Farnese, that if their eldest son, Ferdinand, should die without issue, King Charles, their second son, should be his successor in the Crown of Spain, and the infant, Don Philip, Duke of Parma, their third son, should succeed to the latter, in the Monarchy of the Two Sicilies. For the better understanding of the following statements, we are obliged to give, in this place, a short notice of the vicissitudes of the House of Farnese previously to that period. The Princes of this illustrious family had, for two centuries back, made the most conspicuous figure in the annals of Italy, next to the Holy See and the two Crowned Heads. Besides their Principality of Parma and Piacenza, just as it is at present, they possessed the rich Dukedom of Castro and the county of Ronciglione, the superb palace in Rome, and the beautiful country-seat of Caprarola, in the Roman territory, both reckoned as models of modern architecture; and, in the kingdom of Naples, a large number of the noblest fiefs, invested by Charles V. in his natural daughter, Margaret of Austria, when she married Octavius, Duke of Parma.

The Farnesian Princes enjoyed all these estates (the dukedom of Castro excepted, which was forfeited) until the Cardinal, Duke Antony, who died about the year 1731. Princess Elizabeth, his niece, Queen of Spain, was his successor, and the last of the family. She ceded her principality to her second son Charles, who took possession of it in the subsequent year. After the war of 1734, Charles being acknowledged King of the Two Sicilies, he ceded again the principality, as well as all the rights belonging to his mother on the Great Dukedom of Tuscany, (likely to fall upon her, as the nearest relation of the then reigning Grand Duke) to the Emperor Charles VI. of the House of Austria. At the end of the other war, breaking out in the year 1742, it was agreed that the Great Dukedom of Tuscany should be given to the Emperor Francis of Lorraine, and the House of Austria should cede the Dukedom of Parma and Piacenza to the Infant Don Philip. In the meanwhile (whether it was by a peculiar article or by open force, is un-

certain) King Charles yielding the Dukedom of Parma to the House of Austria, for the first time, in the year 1735, had conveyed to Naples all the moveable goods from Parma, above all, the superb library, the rich museum of paintings, &c. He likewise preserved the Palace Farnese, in Rome, and the country seat of Caprarola, and all the numerous and rich fiefs in the kingdom. With respect to the latter, Marquis Janucci, the celebrated Neapolitan Minister, conducted himself like a good Civilian. He never suffered these Farnesian fiefs to be wholly incorporated with the crown: he subjected them to a peculiar administration, entirely detached from the fiscal officers, and gave them the name of *allodial estate*. The idea of the minister was evident: he supposed that a change of kings or dynasties might some time or other take place in Naples, and in this case, the Bourbon Princes descending from Queen Elizabeth Farnese, although, by the chances of war and peace, or any other political event, they should be divested of the kingdom of Naples, would always lay a claim to those private estates in it which had never made a part of the revenues of the crown. We have stated that the agreement between King Philip V. and his Queen Elizabeth, on the future settlement of their children, was known by *common report*! Indeed, it is far from us to believe that King Charles, so renowned for his prudence, piety, and rather a romantic love of justice, should act so improperly as to violate the will of his parents, (particularly as the Queen Dowager, Elizabeth, was at that period alive, nor did she die till the year 1766.) We presume that the promise in favour of the Infant Don Philip, was one of those idle words which King Charles did not think himself bound to perform; but, with respect to the subsequent fate of the Farnesian estates in the kingdom, we cannot possibly apologize for the conduct of the Neapolitan Government, since in their own opinion (and in fact these estates had never been incorporated with the crown) they had always been considered as the private property of the descendants of the family of Farnese, and the actual lawful successor and representative of it was the reigning Duke of Parma; justice, law, and good sense, required that they should be restored to the right proprietor: and it is rather astonishing that no-body has made, as yet, his Sicilian Majesty sensible of this palpable truth! No doubt he would



would have redressed the grievance, and returned them to his cousin according to the original investiture, and to the common feudal-laws of the kingdom. He would have done it with so much greater facility, as their annual revenues can hardly amount to four hundred thousand ducats, (under seventy thousand pounds sterling); a trifling object to a powerful monarch, and an important one for a petty prince!

The greatest uneasiness his Royal Highness ever felt, was given from the Court of Rome, in the year 1767, when he was still a minor. It originated in the assertion of the paramount sovereignty of the Holy See over the Dukedom of Parma. Now that the delusions of the philosophy of the last age are vanished, we shall not scruple to say that the Holy See was altogether right in the contest; and the Ministers of his Royal Highness deserve the just blame of posterity, for having exposed their prudent and religious sovereign to the mortification of an ecclesiastical censure, and having rendered him the subject of universal scandal in the Catholic world! Although the cities of Parma and Piacenza had undergone many revolutions in the middle ages, and had been sometimes under a Republican Government of their own, sometimes under the domination of the Emperors and the Dukes of Milan, and occasionally also under the protection of the Holy See; it is a notorious fact that Pope Leo X. conquered them, in the year 1521, by force of arms, and the Church enjoyed the most lawful and tranquil possession of them until the year 1534. Paul III. of the House of Farnese, with the consent of the sacred college, erected them into a dukedom, and granted them to Peter Lewis, his son, Duke of Castro and Lord of Nepi and Frascati, upon condition that the two latter cities should remain incorporated with the Holy See, as an indemnification, or rather as an equivalent for Parma and Piacenza; that he and his successors should pay 8000 crowns a-year to the apostolic chamber, as an acknowledgement of the paramount dominion, and that no new taxes should be raised on the pious foundations, religious communities and church-estates of every description in the dukedom. This last condition was, perhaps, too exorbitant for a sovereign prince. But as it really was a fundamental feudal compact, it was fully observed by the subsequent Princes of the House of Farnese, nor could it ever have been repealed or modi-

fied without the consent of the Paramount Lord. The Minister of his Royal Highness (a French nobleman of the name of Tillot, if we recollect rightly) attempted to make a sudden innovation against the above-mentioned laws of the feudal investiture. The Court of Rome made, as was to be expected, strong remonstrances against the attempt: no attention being given to the remonstrances, it was likewise natural that the Duke, according to the feudal laws, should be declared as having forfeited his fiefs to the benefit of the Paramount Lord; and this also being unattended with any effect, the ecclesiastical censures were resorted to. Clement XIII. launched a solemn excommunication against the Duke of Parma!

This was, certainly, a lamentable event, in the midst of an enlightened century, and almost unaccountable, if an inquisitive historian takes a review of the characters of the two eminent persons then acting on the scene. Had the Duke been a Prince like Phillip le Bel, or Henry VIII. or the Pope, like Boniface VIII. or Sixtus V. the event would create no astonishment; but it was quite the reverse: the former was a mild, inoffensive, and religious prince; the latter was a prudent and sober man, and one of the best pontiffs in modern times. He had formerly been Governor of the towns of Rieti and Fano, and afterwards Bishop of Padua, where he had deserved the esteem and admiration of all the inhabitants, from his uncommon piety and generosity. He was distinguished for his unalterable mildness and beneficent humanity towards people of every description, and exacted respect even from the enemies of the church.

Nothing can better prove the perversion of the human mind at the period we now allude to than this event! Not a single person was then found in the Catholic countries, who thought it worth while to publish any occasional pamphlet for the support of the church! On the contrary, the greatest humiliations were thrown upon it in the political and literary world. The Court of Versailles, little examining which of the two parties was in the right, only reflected that the offended Prince was a Bourbon; and accordingly they took from the Holy See Avignon and the depending estates in Provence. The Government of Naples likewise, in order to avenge (as the dispatches stated) the injuries inflicted upon a Royal Prince, seized Benevento and Pontecorvo. The Court of Spain

was already (if we are rightly informed) on the point of detaching the Spanish dominions from the dependance on the Holy See, and appointing a national patriarch. Pedantic canonists and historians repeated on this occasion the superannuated common topics of the ambition and rapacity of the clergy: among them, Millot did not scruple to notice the event, in the last paragraph of his *Elements of Universal History*, and call it *progrès de la raison*; and a Neapolitan judge, of the name of Spiriti, a petulant and presumptuous scribbler, published a work on the "Purpose," which contained little else than violent sarcasms against the church, because His Holiness had, in his Bull, used the imperious words—*In ducatu nostro Parmensi et Placentino*. These facts will prove that the Church cannot possess any thing, only because it is called *Church*; and that the Pope is always in the wrong, because he is called a *Pope*! This was the result of what Mr. Burke justly styled *the narrow mind of the philosophical age*!

His Royal Highness has ever since lived in the greatest tranquillity. In the year 1769, he married the Archduchess Mary Amalia, the eldest of the Austrian Princesses, and four years older than himself, by which marriage he has a promising young Prince, Don Luigi, born in the year 1773. He has, like his father, attended to the literary improvements in his small state; he founded, about the year 1770, an academy for arts, the first President of which

was the celebrated Count Rezzonico; about the year 1772, he established another academy for the improvement of dramatic compositions, with yearly premiums to such who presented the best play, the first of which was granted (if we recollect rightly) to Count Magnocavallo, for his tragedy of *Creso*; and the second to Count Galini, author of the tragedy of *Zelinda*. The establishment, however, which reflects an immortal honour on his reign, is the Royal Printing-house in Parma, directed by the celebrated Bodoni, who has, undoubtedly, surpassed all his predecessors in the typographic annals, and has, most likely, precluded the way to all his successors for any considerable improvement in the same line.

His Royal Highness, has, indeed, a devotion rather suitable to a Capuchin than to a Prince. He spends the greatest part of his time in the churches, and very often he chooses to assist at divine service, and chaunt in the choir of the Dominical Fathers in Parma. This has rendered him obnoxious to some criticisms from his subjects as well as the rest of the Italians. He has, however, evinced throughout his life, that superstition is, at the worst, the religion of weak minds. For no-body can deny that he carefully fulfils every domestic and public duty, and he is of course beloved by his family and subjects, and highly esteemed by his neighbours.

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### Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

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#### QUEEN ELIZABETH.

THE following anecdote is a very curious illustration both of the character of this great Princess, and of the bad taste of the pulpit eloquence, and courtly shifting of the bishops of her age. It is related by a contemporary; and that the *naïveté* of the style may not be lost in the narrative, it shall be transcribed as it appears in the original writer:

"There is almost none that waited in Queen Elizabeth's court, and observed any thing, but can tell it pleased her very much to seeme to be thought, and to be told, that she looked younge. The majesty and gravity of a scepter born 44 yeeres could not alter that nature of a woman in her. When Bishop Rudd was appointed to preach before her, he wishing, in a godly zeale, as well became him, that she should think sometime of mortality,

being then 63 yeeres of age, he tooke this text, fit for that purpose, out of the Psalms. Psalm 90. v. 12.—*O teach us to NUMBER our dayes, that we may incline our hearts unto wisdom*, which text he handled most learnedly. But when he spoke of some sacred and mystical numbers, as *three* for the trinity, *three times three* for the heavenly hierarchy, *seven* for the sabbath, and *seven times seven* for a jubilee; and lastly, *seven times nine* for the grand climacterical yeere (her age), she, perceiving whereto it tended, began to be troubled with it.—The Bishop discovering all was not well, for the pulpit stood opposite to her majesty, he fell to treat of some more plausible numbers, as of the number 666, making *Latinus*, with which he said he could prove the Pope to be Antichrist, &c. He interlarded his sermon with scripture passages, touching the infirmities of



of age, as that in Ecclesiastes, 12.—*When the grynders shall be few in number, and they wax darke that looke out of the windowes, &c. and the daughters of singing shall be abased,* and more to like purpose.

—The Queen, as the manner was, opened the window; but she was so farre from giving him thanks or good countenance, that she said plainly—“he should have kept his arithmetic for himselfe, but I see the greatest clerks are not the wisest men,” and so went away discontented.

“The Lord Keeper Puckering, to assuage the Queen, commanded the Bishop to keep his house for a time. At last, to shew how the good Bishop was deceived, in supposing that she was so decayed in her limbs and senses as himself perhaps and others of that age were wont to be, she said she thanked God, that neither her stomach, nor strength, nor her voice for singing, nor fingering instruments, nor, lastly, her sight, was any whit decayed; and to prove the last, before us all, she produced a little jewell that had an inscription of very small letters, and offered it first to my Lord of Worcester, and then to Sir James Crofts, to read, and both protested *bonâ fide*, that they could not, yet the Queene herselfe did find out the poesie, and made herself merrie with the standers-by upon it.”

#### RELIGION.

Jonathan Richardson, the son of the painter, has recorded the opinions of Bishop Fleetwood, which that worthy ecclesiastic delivered to his father. Old Richardson was once full of doubts and scruples in matters of faith; the Bishop said, “Where mystery begins, religion ends.—Make a truce with texts and fathers, and read Don Quixotè. In your present situation of mind and weakness of spirits, you are not capable of doing them justice, nor are you equal to such points of speculation.”—“Ah Doctor,” replied Richardson, “but if I should be mistaken, and put up with an erroneous faith?”—“Well,” replied Fleetwood, “and if you should?”—“If I should!” said the old man in surprise; “if, after the utmost diligent inquiry I can make, I should be mistaken, am I not sure to make my God my enemy?”—“Are you!” said Fleetwood warmly, “then he is no God for me!”—This expression (these were his very words) he proceeded to explain and soften, by giving his religious patient a just and reasonable idea of the common Father of mankind.

#### RUSSIAN TRANSLATION of a SCOTCH PROPHECY.

Doctor Laughlan Taylor, a professed prophet, and minister of the church of Scotland, about the year 1770 published a book, in which he states that the Turkish Empire was to be destroyed (in the war between the Turks and Russians), by the late Empress, who, this Divine adds, is represented in the Revelation of St. John the Divine, as *the angel that is to pour out the seventh vial upon the earth.*

The Empress, although she probably did not believe in the inspiration or divine mission of the prophet, yet, knowing the effect which a good prophecy has on the mob, had this book translated into the Russian language, and dispersed it among her troops.

#### AN INDEX.

The use of an index is, one would think, to direct the reader to any particular passage he may wish to refer to; yet, in law-books, which ought to be at least clear, you find some curious references, not to the object of your inquiry, but to something of so dissimilar a nature, that a plain unlettered man is led to suspect that the writer of the volume, and the writer of the index, are playing at cross purposes. For example, suppose we select two or three instances, by way of specimen, from *Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown*, where we find, under the article MIDDLESEX, *vide LONDON*.—PICK-POCKET, *vide CLERGY*.—PRISONER, *vide GAOLER*.

There are fifty others equally allusive. Query, do not these come under the description of law-fictions, or do they arise from the glorious uncertainty of the law?

#### The COINAGE of WOOD'S IRISH HALFPENCE.

Were we to judge by the accounts generally given of this transaction, it would appear a monster of despotism and fraud; that the halfpence were deficient in weight and goodness, and that the circulation of them would have been followed by the total ruin of Ireland. But the fact is, that the inimitable humour of Swift, which places the kingdom on one side, and William Wood on the other, misled the judgment, and captivated the imagination; and most persons, even in the present day, have formed their opinion of Wood's halfpence from his Drapier's Letters and satyrical poems, rather than from authentic facts, which may be stated in a few lines.

There being a great deficiency of copper-currency in Ireland, the King granted

to William Wood a patent for coining farthings and half-pence to the amount of 100,000l. sterling, on certain terms, which the patentee was bound to abide by. Wood, who, in the language of Swift, is ridiculed under the denomination of a *hardwareman* and a *low mechanic*, was a great proprietor and renter of iron-works in England. He had a lease of all the mines on the crown-lands in thirty-nine counties, was proprietor of several iron and copper-works, and carried on, to a very considerable amount, manufactures for the preparation of those metals. Among other proposals submitted to Government, while the Earl of Sunderland was at the helm, Wood's had the preference, and was accepted: to incur the odium which resulted from it, was the lot of Sir Robert Walpole, who succeeded the Earl in office.

By unbiassed persons, it was considered as beneficial to Ireland; but the natives did not see it in so favourable a light, and before the money was circulated, a general ferment was excited. The ostensible causes of the complaint were derived from the consideration, that Ireland was treated as a dependent kingdom; that the patent was granted to a person who was not a native; that the coin was stamped in England; and that, as a great profit was to be derived, the benefit should have principally accrued to the public. All the attempts of the Duke of Grafton, then Lord-lieutenant, to subdue the public aversion, were ineffectual. The spirit of opposition seized all orders of men, and even many of those who held the chief places under the Duke's administration.

Inflamed by national zeal, the two houses passed addresses to the crown, accusing the patentee of fraud and deceit; asserting, that the terms of the patent were infringed both in the quantity and quality of the coin; that the circulation of the halfpence would be highly prejudicial to the revenue, destructive to the commerce, and of most dangerous consequence to the rights and properties of the subject; and declared, that, if even the terms had been complied with, the nation would have sustained a loss of one hundred and fifty per cent. It was not at that time expected, or dwelt on as a matter of speculative propriety, that the weight of the copper-coin should be adequate to its circulating value; and the assertion, that Wood had carried on notorious frauds and deceits in the coinage, as advanced by Swift, and that the intrinsic was not equal to one-eighth of the nominal value, was proved

to be false, by an assay made at the mint, by Sir Isaac Newton and his two associates, men of honour and capacity; the result was, that, in weight, goodness, and fineness, it rather exceeded, than fell short, of the conditions specified in the patent.

But the clamour, however unjust, was raised, and became general, and it was a necessary act of prudence not to increase the ferment, by forcing upon a nation what was considered as unjust and fraudulent. Lord Carteret, who succeeded the Duke of Grafton in the office of Lord-lieutenant, failed no less than his predecessor in all his endeavours to obtain the introduction of the copper-coin. The patent was surrendered, and tranquillity restored. Wood, as an indemnity for the loss he had sustained, received pensions to the amount of three thousand a year, for eight years; notwithstanding which, he was probably a loser; for the emoluments arising from the patent for supplying Ireland with copper-coin were given by Sunderland to the Duchess of Kendal, who sold it to Wood—for what sum, it would now be vain to inquire.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Of this institution Pliny says (xxxv. 1.): *Asinii Pollionis hoc Romæ inventum, qui PRIMUS bibliothecam dicando ingenia hominum rem publicam fecit.* Afterwards he qualifies the position. *An priores ceperint Alexandria et Pergami reges, qui bibliothecas magno certamine instituere, non facile dixerim.*

Elsewhere he says (vii. 30), *M. Varro in bibliotheca quæ PRIMA IN ORBE ab Asinio Pollione de manubiis publicata Roma, &c.*

From these passages, it is commonly inferred, that Asinius Pollio introduced public libraries into the Roman world; and that he borrowed the idea of the institution either from the Alexandrian Library, or from that of Pergamus. May it not be suspected, that Ptolemy and Eumenes were not so much the founders of public libraries, as of book-manufactories? For we find Ptolemy prohibiting the exportation of paper from Egypt, because Eumenes was so enormous a consumer of it; and Eumenes introducing parchment, in order to go on with his bibliography.

#### PORTRAIT OF SOCINUS.

Saxius, in his *Onomasticon*, after stating that Faustus Socinus was born in 1539, and died in 1604, adds: *Ejus icon cernitur ante G. L. Oederi Catechesin Racoviensem.* Mr. Toulmin should have caused the portrait



trait to be re-engraved, and prefixed to his Biography.

#### RANK OF SOVEREIGNS.

In 1504, Paris de Crassis was master of the ceremonies to Pope Julius II. and published the following table of precedence:

1. The Emperor of Germany.
2. The King of the Romans.
3. ———— France.
4. ———— Spain.
5. ———— Aragon.
6. ———— Portugal.
7. ———— England.
8. ———— Sicily.
9. ———— Scotland.
10. ———— Hungary.
11. ———— Navarre.
12. ———— Cyprus.
13. ———— Bohemia.
14. ———— Poland.
15. ———— Denmark.
16. The Republic of Venice.
17. The Duke of Brittany.
18. ———— Burgundy.
19. The Elector of Bavaria.
20. ———— Saxony.
21. ———— Brandenburg.
22. The Archduke of Austria.
23. The Duke of Savoy.
24. The Grand Duke of Florence.

Who is master of the ceremonies to Chiaramonte now? If he were to undertake the publication of a new table of precedence, and to arrange the remaining European sovereigns, not by the preferences of his partiality, but by the impressions of experienced power, how would he place the first dozen? What changes have three hundred years made in the distribution of relative importance! Would it not be nearly thus?

1. The First Consul of France.
2. The Emperor of Russia.
3. ———— Germany.
4. The King of Great Britain and Ireland.
5. The King of Prussia.
6. ———— Sweden.
7. ———— Spain.
8. ———— Denmark and Norway.
9. ———— Two Sicilies.
10. ———— Portugal.
11. ———— Sardinia.
12. The Duke of Saxony.

Next, strike out from the original list all the non-entities, and consolidated potentates, and it will probably appear that Great Britain has neither advanced, nor receded, a step in the scale of European importance, during this whole interval—An observation consolatory to those, who set on the stability of her independence a higher value than on her relative aggrandisement.

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#### PARADISE REGAINED B. IV. 115.

Mr. Wakefield has done well to suggest reading,

“On citron tables of Atlantic stone.”

The marble now called by the Italians *giallo antico*, is marked with flamy veins of a light yellow or *citron* colour, and was much used for tables by the antients, who called it *pyropæcilon* (Pliny xxxvi. 8.), and Syene marble, from its place of origin at the foot of Mount Atlas.

#### FAIRFAX.

Drayton, in his Epistle to Henry Reynolds, Esq. concerning “poets and poesie,” after enumerating the original writers, thus goes on:

Others again here lived in my days,  
That have of us deserved no less praise  
For their translations, than the daintiest wit  
That on Parnassus highest thinks to sit.

He then proceeds to name Chapman, Sands, Silvester, Alexander, Drummond, the two Beaumonts, and Browne. At the time this epistle first appeared, Fairfax’s Godfrey had already gone through one, if not two, editions: as it lends or borrows the form of stanza employed in the Barons’ Wars, it could hardly have escaped the attention of Drayton. How can his chilling silence then be accounted for? Perhaps Fairfax is an assumed or feigned name of some one whom he mentions, the temporary disguise of apprehensive modesty. In 1593, was licensed Godfrey of Bulloign, Englished by R. E. Esq. and a manuscript version of Tasso by Sir George Turberville is noticed by Warton.

#### TEMPORA MUTANTUR.

Bernardino Mendoza, ambassador of the Spanish at London, in 1580, complained that Sir Francis Drake interfered with their maritime jurisdiction, by a contraband approach to their Indian coasts. Queen Elizabeth immediately became the herald of a jacobinical liberty of the seas: contending, *Maris et aeris usus omnibus esse communis, nec jus in oceanum populo aut privato cuiquam posse competere, cum nec naturæ nec usus publici ratio occupationem permittat.* Camden.

#### WAR FOR RELIGION.

The very arcanum of pretending religion in all wars, says Selden, is, that something may be found in which all men have interest. In this, the groom has as much interest as the lord. Were it for land, one has a thousand acres, and the other but one; who would not venture so far as he that has a thousand. But religion is equal to both. Had all men land alike by an agrarian law, then all men would say they fought for land.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

To GILBERT WAKEFIELD, A. B. on his  
LIBERATION from PRISON.

PURE light of learning, soul of generous  
mould,  
Ardent in Truth's great cause, erect and free,  
Welcome, O welcome! from thy prison gloom,  
To open air and sunshine, to those boons  
Which Nature sheds profuse, while tyrant  
Man,  
"Drest in his brief authority," and stern  
In all the little jealousy of pow'r,  
Restricts the bounty of a Father's hand,  
And scants a Brother's bliss.—But now 'tis  
o'er,  
And social friendship and domestic love  
Shall pour their healing balm; while con-  
scious worth  
With noble scorn repels the stand'rous charge,  
That brands imprudence with the stamp of  
guilt.

Meantime disdain not, learned as thou art,  
To scan this world's great lesson: high-raised  
hopes

Of Justice seated on the throne of Pow'r,  
Of bright Astraea's reign reviv'd, and Peace,  
With heavenly Truth and Virtue by her side,  
Uniting nations in a band of love,  
Have faded all to air; and nought remains  
But that dire law of force, whose iron sway  
The sons of men through every blood-stain'd  
age

Has ruled reluctant. When that sage benign,  
The Man of Nazareth, preach'd his gentle  
law,

And listening crowds drank honey from his  
tongue—

When Mars, Bellona, and the savage rout  
Of Gods impure and vengeful, shrunk to  
shades,

And rescued Man adored a common fire;  
Who could refrain to hail the blessed time  
Of swords to sickles turn'd, of general good  
Pour'd in full streams through all the human  
tribes,

And shared alike by all? But ah! how soon  
The glorious prospect darken'd! When the  
cross

Gleam'd direful 'mid the host of Constantine,  
And took the eagle's place—when mitred  
priests

Mimick'd the flamen in his mystic pomp,  
And proudly bent around a despot's throne;  
Then, whilst the name at Antioch first re-  
ver'd

Ran conquering thro' the world, it lost its  
sense,

And join'd in monstrous league with all the  
crimes

That force, and fraud, and lawless lust of sway  
Inspir'd to plague mankind. Then, Gospel-  
rules

Were held an empty letter; and the grave  
And specious commentator well could prove  
That such an holy, humble, peaceful law,

Was never meant for empire. Thus relaps'd,  
The human brute resumed his native form,  
And prey'd again on carnage.

Cease then, my Friend, thy generous hope-  
less aim,

Nor to unfeeling Folly yield again  
Her darling fight, of Genius turn'd to scorn,  
And Virtue pining in the cell of guilt.  
Desert no more the Muse; unfold the stores  
Of fertile Greece and Latium; free each gem  
From the dark crust that shrouds its beau-  
teous beams,

And fair present them to th' admiring eye  
Arranged in kindred lustre. Take serene  
The tranquil blessings that thy lot affords,  
And in the soothing voice of friendship drown  
The groans, and shouts, and triumphs of the  
world.

J. AIKIN.

WRITTEN after attending a COURSE of  
ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

CLOUDLESS, view the Arch of Heaven,  
In pomp sublime array'd!  
When night her shadowy seat has fix'd,  
Her wond'rous stores display'd.

She points to all the radiant gems,  
Sprinkling the blue serene;  
Inviting Science to explain  
The fair mysterious scene.

Cold as the ice which clasps the pole  
That heart must sure be found,  
Which feels no animating glow,  
Nor kindles at the sound.

For hush—methinks devotion's strains  
At intervals I hear;  
Now faint, as from those orbs remote,  
Now swelling, soft, and clear.

The hallowed sounds from world to world  
Echo thro' boundless space;  
Infuse a sacred calm around,  
Each ruder passion chase.

Cloudless, view the Arch of Heaven,  
In pomp sublime array'd!  
When night her shadowy seat has fixed,  
Her wond'rous stores display'd.

Epitaph on MRS. ROBINSON'S Tombstone, in  
the Church of Old Windsor, by MR. PRATT.

OF Beauty's Isle, her daughters must de-  
clare,

She who sleeps here, was fairest of the fair.  
But ah! while Nature on her favourite  
smil'd,

And Genius claim'd his share in Beauty's  
Child;

Ev'n as they wove a garland for her brow,  
Sorrow prepar'd a willow wreath of woe:  
Mix'd lurid nightshade with the buds of May,  
And twin'd her darkest cypress with the bay:  
In mildew tears steep'd every opening flow'r,  
Prey'd on the sweets, and gave the canker  
pow'r:

Yet



Yet, O may Pity's Angel, from the grave  
This early victim of misfortune save!  
And as the springs to everlasting morn,  
May Glory's fadeless crown her soul adorn.

LINES occasioned by reading in the MAGAZINES  
for AUGUST and SEPTEMBER, 1800, the  
JOURNAL of a HASTY RAMBLE to the  
LAKES.

OH! my Eliza, could this swelling heart,  
But paint its feelings, while with thee it  
strays

O'er Nature's beauties unprofaned by art,  
And contemplates the scenes thy hand  
pours! —

Others can tamely tell me they have viewed  
The dell abruptly sink, the mountain rise;  
Thy wand of Genius with strange powers  
endued,  
Brings the whole scene to my enraptured  
eyes.

Thus o'er, the landscape veiled in partial  
night,  
When the bright orb of day his radiance  
throws,  
A new creation bursts upon the sight,  
And Nature's self in brighter beauty glows.  
March 14, 1801. M. D.

SONNET.

PLEAS'D, the rough sailor sees his native  
shore  
Dimly emerge from Ocean's western bed,  
Nor hears again the tempest's wildest roar  
Eurst in loud thunders o'er his hapless  
head.

Joyful the trav'ler, who, the darksome night,  
Has wander'd o'er the barren heath, for-  
lorn;  
Views thro' the gloom some hospitable light,  
Or greets the meek refulgence of the  
morn.

But not such pleasure swells the sailor's  
breast,  
Returning to his native land again,  
Exulting, as he views his promis'd rest,  
Safe from the fears and dangers of the  
main;  
Nor can the trav'ler half the rapture prove,  
As I to meet the smile of her I love.

C. T. J.

INSCRIPTION for the MONUMENT of EDWIN  
and EMMA.

IF o'er the lofty mountains of the north,  
Or to green southern vales your course  
may steer,  
Stop traveller, and know that real worth,  
Truth, love, and duty bloomed and faded  
here.

Here Edwin rests, pride of the village swains,  
With Emma lovelier than the new blown  
rose;

Parental tyrants!—death has loosed your  
chains,

And giv'n to broken hearts their last repose.

Oh! learn from hence, ye sordid and unjust  
The dire effects of cruelty and pride;  
And let their voices breathing from the dust,  
Bid you beware the fault for which they  
died,

And take the lesson too, ye gentle minds,  
Whose pensive footsteps to this grave may  
rove;

To shun, while filial duty closely binds,  
The lasting anguish of a hopeless love.

LINES written on the DAY of MARRIAGE  
by a DAUGHTER, addressed to a BELOVED  
MOTHER.

FAREWEL, my Mother! on my bridal day,  
The day that bears me far from thee  
away,

From thy parental roof, where I have shar'd  
From infancy, thy kindness unimpair'd,  
I take this parting leave, this long adieu,  
By far the longest that I ever knew;  
The most important and the most severe  
That e'er I founded in thy partial ear.  
Yet may I hope, when I no longer share  
Thy constant love—thy never failing care—  
Then, may'st thou have no reason to deplore,  
The day I left thy hospitable door.

For me, may no imaginary fears  
Call forth thy sighs, or stimulate thy tears;  
For sure I leave thy peaceable abode,  
For one as dear, as peaceable, as good.  
I quit thy daily, thy increasing love,  
For him whose tenderness will equal prove;  
For whom I freely even thee resign;  
For whom I quit whatever once was mine:  
Scenes where I first the voice of friendship  
knew,

Where taught by thee my young ideas grew;  
Form'd by thy judgment, and matur'd to see,  
I owe a debt of gratitude to thee.

O say, my Mother, have I e'er repay'd  
That fond affection I have seen pourtray'd?  
Did e'er my infant innocence beguile  
From thee a Mother's pleasurable smile?  
Or art thou fully satisfied to prove,  
The certain knowledge of a Daughter's love?  
If thus I can a recompence bestow,  
How free, how largely, does this tribute  
flow;

Nor shall my future scenes, if e'er so fair,  
Chace from my mem'ry thy maternal care:  
Revolving years shall serve but to renew,  
Thy precepts tender, and affection true;  
Those precepts, mild, still dwell upon my ear,  
And leave the purest of impressions there.  
Be happy, then, my Mother! nor repine,  
When absent from me, as thy days decline;  
Upon thy comfort will my peace depend,  
Altho' united to as dear a Friend.

P. D.

*The DECLINE of the YEAR.*

THE hollow murmurs of the furious blast  
 Pronounce the beauties of the Summer  
 past.  
 The warble of the lark, to wake the day ;  
 The dewy Sunshine, and the buds of May ;  
 The drops, that ushered in the rustling  
 shower,  
 And shed new fragrance on the opening  
 flower ;  
 The breeze that curled the billows of the  
 deep,  
 Or lulled the nymph beneath the shade to  
 sleep,  
 With Autumn's, tints harmonious, have de-  
 clined,  
 And fled, in scattered leaves, before the  
 wind.  
 O lovely Summer ! to thy sweets adieu !  
 Till Time thy green exuberance renew.  
 The change that veils the sky, in Winter's  
 gloom,  
 Inspires a fonder love of Summer's bloom.

W. EVANS.

*The CLOSE of the CENTURY.*

ROUSED from his dream, a sound the shep-  
 herd hears,  
 Of rustling plumes, that seek a distant  
 clime,  
 And as he marks them steer their course  
 sublime  
 At intervals, their clamors strike his ears.  
 So while the order of the radiant spheres,  
 From age to age, reveal the flight of  
 Time ;  
 I view, as up the hill of life I climb,  
 The rapid pinions of a hundred years !  
 The pomp and pride of kings they steal  
 away,  
 Wealth, Beauty, Valor, in their onward  
 flight :  
 The years of man like vernal blooms decay,  
 That flourish in the morn, and fade at  
 night ;  
 A thousand ages vanish like a day,  
 Eternal Father ! in thy boundless fight !

Jan. 1801.

W. EVANS.

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\* \* Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

THE Private Memoirs of the late Mrs. ROBINSON, written by herself, will speedily be published by Miss Robinson, agreeably to a solemn engagement imposed by her mother previously to her decease. To the memoirs will be affixed some remarkably fine poems never before published, and some prose pieces, essays, letters, &c. &c.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE SMITH is engaged upon a small History of England, for the purposes of Education, and expressly adapted to the use of Young Ladies. Instead of being confined solely to the horrid details of battles, murders, and crimes, this history will treat rather of the progress of society, manners, and civilization, illustrated by suitable anecdotes, connecting the political events, chiefly with a view to illustrate the progress of the British Constitution.

The Rev. T. BELSHAM, of Hackney, has just finished, for publication, Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind and of Moral Philosophy; to which will be prefixed, a Compendium of Logic.

Mr. PLANTA is about to publish his Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Cot-

ton-library. It will contain above 16,000 articles: the old catalogue contained no more than 6000.

Mr. JOHN THELWALL announces for speedy publication, by subscription, a volume of Poems, chiefly written in retirement, with Memoirs of the Life of the Author. The Poems will consist of the Fairy of the Lake, a Dramatic Romance, with notes and illustrations of the Runic Mythology; Miscellanies, pathetic, moral, and satyrical; Paternal Tears; and specimens of the Hope of Albion, an Epic Poem. This selection is principally intended to prepare the way for the completion and future publication of the article last mentioned.

Dr. WATKINS's Scripture Biography, in one closely printed volume, will make its appearance in the course of June. It includes the Characters of the Old and New Testament, with incidental reflections, sufficiently copious for the use of schools and pious families.

Mr. WALTER HONEYWOOD YATE, of Broomsberrow-place, in the county of Gloucester, has just purchased the valuable Museum collected by the late Dr. Greene, of



of Litchfield; and (having published a catalogue) allows a free access to all visitors, on particular days. Mr. Yates is connected with the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, F. A. S. in a new "*History of Gloucestershire*," in which it is proposed to combine the latent Record and MS. relating to that opulent county, with a new statistical, philosophical, and picturesque survey, embellished with agricultural views, wooden cuts, vignettes, &c.

Mr. GEORGE INSOR has in the press a work of reputed erudition, entitled, "*The Principles of Morality*."

A Translation from the French will be published in a few days, of a valuable work, entitled, the "*History of the Naval Progress of Great Britain*;" wherein is delineated the Origin, Progress, and State of the English Navy, from the dawn of her strength till the present period.

Mrs. SMITH has just finished the 4th and 5th volumes of the *Solitary Wanderer*.

The Translations from the French of MARCHAND'S Voyage round the World, and of SONNINI'S Travels in Turkey and Greece, will appear without delay.

A Picture of Petersburg, with plates, will speedily make its appearance, translated from the German of STORCH, by Mr. TOOKE.

Mrs. WEST has in the press, Letters to a Young Man on his Entrance into Life.

A new Monthly List, in the manner of the List of the Royal Navy, and of the Monthly Army List, will make its appearance on the first day of July, of all the Merchant Shipping belonging, or regularly trading to, Great Britain and Ireland. Such is the present immense trade of these islands, that such a list will contain not less than Eleven Thousand Vessels. The new list will be published under the title of LLOYD'S MONTHLY SHIPPING LIST.

A Voyage up the Mediterranean, in the Fleet under the command of Admiral Nelson, will speedily be published, embellished with forty plates, to be engraved in aquatinta, by Stadler, from drawings made on the spot by the author, who is the Rev. COOPER WILLYAMS, Chaplain of the Swiftsure. A Description of the Action of the Nile, on the first of August, 1798, will be included.

Dr. MONTUCCI is preparing some remarks upon Dr. HAGER'S Keys to the Chinese Language. We understand Dr. Hager stands engaged to reply to them. It seems that Dr. MONTUCCI had himself been a candidate for the honour of introducing the Chinese Language to the acquaintance of Europeans. The East India Company has liberally subscribed one hundred guineas to aid the publication of Dr. HAGER'S intended Chinese Dictionary.

Mr. STAUNTON, son of the late Sir George, has found a curious Chinese monument, quoted in the fourth volume of the *Memoirs of the Missionaries of Peking*, but hitherto not seen in Europe. He will bring it soon to England, and it is to be hoped, that, on his return, Chinese literature will be still further propagated in this country; Mr. Staunton having made considerable progress in the language.

The Rev. SAMUEL LOVELL, of Bristol, has a volume of Sermons in the press, which will immediately be published.

Three new Voyages and Travels are about to be published in London, all equally promising in respect to the improvement of geography: the first is Mr. M'KENZIE'S, who set out from Montreal, near Quebec, and navigating by the Outouac-river, through Lake Huron and Lake Superior, came by the Grand Partage into Lake Winnipeg, whence preceeding to the Isle la Croix, he reached the Great Slave Lake. He then went up the great North-west river, now called after its navigator, M'Kenzie's-river, and reached the North Sea, under latitude 69, and longitude 134. This was his first tour; in his second tour he set out from the fort Chipewean, on the Atabasca-lake, and went up the Slave-river, to its source, which he found to be in latitude 54. longitude 121. west. There he crossed the great Stony Mountains, not yet described, from which all the rivers which run either east into Hudson's-bay, or west into the Pacific Ocean, take their origin; thence he came on the opposite side to the Tacouch-Tesse-river, and travelled in a south and south-west direction for 200 miles down that river, till he reached one of the inlets of the Pacific Ocean, in latitude 52. —21 min. and longitude 127—48 min. west, near the new Archipelago of the Princess Royal's Islands, by a channel, which will henceforth be called M'Kenzie's Entrance. The second Voyage is Captain BROUGHTON'S, who, having been sent home with dispatches by Captain Vancouver, after Capt. Bligh had returned, was sent by Government with Captain Bligh's vessel, the Providence, to make new discoveries. Captain Broughton surveyed all the south and south-east coast of Japan, thence all the east coast

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coast of *Jesso* and *Staten islands*, where he crossed *Vries strait*, and came to the *Island of Marican*. From thence he returned, coasting the islands on the east side, passed between *Jesso* and *Japan*, coasted all the west coast of *Jesso* to *Perouse's-strait*, and also the *Segalien-island*, advanced two miles further than *la Perouse*, in four fathoms of water, when he returned, observing the whole of the east coast of *Tartary* and of *Corea*, to the *Island Fouma*, on the southern point of *Corea*, all the *Lien-Kien Islands* between *Formosa* and *Japan*; and thence he returned to *Macao*. The third Voyage is of M. SOREER, who, in company with the Russian Captain BILINGS, set out from *Jakutz*, in *Siberia*, on the *Lena*, to the *Ice-sea*, and surveyed all the sea-coast to the mouth of the river *Corima*, under latitude 69, longitude 162. Thence he continued eastward, and arrived at the most northern point, at which Captain Cook never could arrive, passing over a space of about one hundred and forty miles never before explored, and reached *Tchukotskoinofs*; being the first who had passed from the sea of *Ochotsk* to that of *Japan*, by the *Channel of Tartary*, through which *La Perouse* did not pass, so that now the whole of the north-eastern coast of Asia is fully explored.

The *Bodleian Library* at *Oxford* contains, among other literary antiquities, some *Suras*, or chapters of the *Alcoran*, written on parchment, in the *Cufick* characters, which were used in the time of *Muhammed*, and in which the *Alcoran* was originally written. The characters as well as the material on which they are written, are a proof of the great antiquity of these manuscripts. Soon after the age of *Muhammed*, other characters, and *Samarcand* paper were introduced. The two most ancient *Alcorans* still preserved in the library at *Constantinople*, as well as that in the famous library of *Giame el-Afbar*, in *Grand Cairo*, are written in the same characters, and also upon parchment. These likewise contain only some particular chapters of the *Alcoran*, no entire copy of that work existing of the date of those times. The *Imperial library* at *Vienna*, and the *Royal library* at *Copenhagen*, also possess a few chapters of the *Alcoran*, written on parchment; the *Bodleian library*, therefore, is in possession of a literary antiquity which few libraries in Europe can boast of.

The *East India Company* has permitted two of the *Babylonian bricks* lately

brought to *London* to be sent to the *National Institute* at *Paris*. These bricks are of two different kinds, the one is dried in the sun, and the other is baked in a furnace. This difference agrees not only with what Major RENNEL, in his *Geography* of *Herodotus* relates, of the two different species of bricks hitherto found amongst the ruins of ancient *Babylon*, but also with *Josephus*, the Jewish historiographer, who mentions two different columns built by the posterity of *Seth* after the deluge, the one of sun-dried, the other of furnace-baked bricks, that in case of a second catastrophe they might be able to resist, the one the water, the other the fire.

It is said, that Mr. WILKINS, by order of the *East India Company*, will, in a few weeks, give an account of the *Persepolitan* inscriptions engraved on the above-mentioned bricks. This gentleman is appointed superintendant of the *ORIENTAL MUSEUM*, which is shortly to be opened at the *East India House*. Besides the curiosities already arrived from *Asia*, several valuable articles are expected from *Persia*, sent by Colonel MALCOLM, the *British Ambassador* in that country.

Neither the library nor the collection of medals belonging to *Tippoo Sultan* are arrived in *London*. These curiosities are said to be destined for the new *University* at *Calcutta*.

The *Government of Milan* has given a commission to the famous sculptor at *Rome*, CAROVA, to complete the statue of *Bonaparte*, which is to be erected on the *Forum of Bonaparte*, near *Milan*. At the end of their letter, the *Cisalpine Government* say to *Carova*, "That the *Cisalpine Republic* will possess an incomparable treasure, in having the statue of the greatest general of the world, performed by the most celebrated sculptor of the age."

Cit. CAMBRY, Prefect of the department of the *Oise*, has invented a general language, different from the *Pasigraphy*. As soon as it shall be published, *Russians*, *Arabians*, and *Persians*, will be able to correspond together in a moment, without any antecedent study or preparation. Without knowing *Persian* or *German*, it will be easy to be understood in *Isfahan* or *Vienna*. Cit. Cambry's means are said not to be new, but their application has been rendered general. For the invention of a real general language, a basis is necessary which is as clear and simple as light itself.

The *Cow-pock* inoculation has been introduced



introduced at Milan and other parts of Italy, and this inoculation has in one year made more progress in Italy than had previously been made in the inoculation for the small-pox.

The full liberty of the press now prevails at Rome, as it ought in all countries, except in what relates to libels upon private character.

Mr. MÜNTER, at Copenhagen, is preparing a work on the Persepolitan inscriptions, the decyphering of which occupies at this time the particular attention of the *erudite*.

DON JOSEPH CELESTINO MUTIS, Director of the Royal Botanic Expedition in the new Kingdom of *Granada*, in South America, is about to publish the *Flora of Granada*, which will comprehend some thousands of plants, and a great number of new species, with their descriptions. The Professor has been forty years in America, most of which he has devoted to botany.

DON HYPOLITO RUIR, and DON PAVON, after having traversed *Peru* and *Chili* upwards of ten years, have returned to *Madrid*, where they are publishing the *Flora of Peru* and *Chili* on large paper, with fine engravings.

Mr. TITSING, who brought so many literary treasures and valuable medals from *Japan* to this country, is about to retire with them to *Holland*, his native country; and we shall probably be deprived of the pleasure of seeing them published in *London*.

As the naturalist DOLOMIEU has at length been released from his long and cruel confinement in *Sicily*, it is to be wished that the same may be the good fortune of the learned MOSCATI, who is still detained in *Austrian* captivity, and who was erroneously said to have been hanged when *Suwarrow* and his *Tartar* hordes took *Milan*.

M. LAMBERTI, who has recently published at *Paris* an elegant translation of *Tyrteus*, from the Greek into Italian, has been appointed Professor of *Belles-lettres* at *Milan*.

The *Attic Museum* of WIELAND is one of the best productions of modern German literature, and is as worthy to be known in *England* as it appears to be in *France*.

M. RUDIGER, a learned linguist at *Halle*, has exhibited a new proof of the literary forgery of Damberger's *Travels*, by proving the dissimilarity of the language of *Congo* and *Cassres*, as given by Damberger, and of that given by Oldendorp, Sparrman, and by the Missionary

Bresciotto a Vetralla in his Grammar. The French *Magazin Encyclopédique*, however, was not aware of the falsehood of this work, and gravely inserted an analysis of it as authentic!

LE VAILLANT, author of the *Natural History of African Birds*, is about to publish a *Natural History of Parrots*. He possesses no less than one hundred and twenty different species of parrots, whilst Buffon gave a description of only seventy.

MILLOT, a Member of the late Academy of Surgery at *Paris*, has just published the *Art of Procreating the Sexes* at will. He pretends to have unveiled this mystery, and to have rendered thereby an important service to human society.

The new Emperor of *Russia* has rendered a great service to literature in his country, by permitting foreign books to be again imported, and by allowing students to visit, as formerly, *Leipsic*, *Halle*, *Jena*, *Göttingen*, *Erlang*, and other foreign universities. Under the former reign the bookseller of *Riga*, Hartknock, had been obliged to retire to *Leipsic*, for fear of being sent to *Siberia*.

The great French painter, DAVID, is occupied in executing a grand picture of Bonaparte. The illustrious hero is represented on horseback, seeing his troops defiling before him on the Passage of *Saint Bernard*. The King of *Spain* has solicited from the artist a copy of this picture.

The following very curious discovery is recorded among the literary news of the *Magazin Encyclopédique*. A prelate in the environs of *Basil* had stretched out in his garden an iron wire, of pretty considerable length, to which he attached a moveable butt or mark, to shoot at. He remarked, that at the time of the variations of the atmosphere, which modified the change of the weather, this iron wire gave a sound more or less strong, according to the nature of the change. He communicated this observation to M. HAAS, whom he then had on a visit, and who, at his return to *Basil*, caused a similar wire to be stretched out in his garden, and he observed the same phenomenon. Some time after, the celebrated Volta, on a visit to Haas, was witness to this new kind of barometer. That learned man, the better to investigate the nature of this meteor, caused wires of different metals to be stretched in different directions, and found that the vibration only took place on the iron wires stretched in the direction of the meridian; M. Volta attributes the phenomenon to the electric fluid, and so speaks of it in his writings. M. Haas, the son, says,

says, the wires should be at least 100 feet long (his father's are about 300) and that they should be stretched to an extreme degree of tension: they will only sound after having been exposed to the air during some weeks. M. Haas, the father, had established, at different times, fourteen of different sizes, which sometimes rendered agreeable sounds.

It appears, from the foreign news inserted in the French journals, that not only municipal ordinances of the police, but even weekly newspapers are beginning to be published in all the cities of Spain, of moderate size. At the end of the year 1799, there appeared—*Ordonnances of Police of the city of Sant Jago*, as likewise, in the same city, since the month of May, 1800, a journal, intitled, *El Caton Compostelano, the Cato of Compostella*, which contains a great number of memoirs on literature, economy, and politics, and the belles-lettres. The price of the twelve numbers, which appear every month, is eight reals. It should seem, likewise, that the public mind in Spain is much occupied with the physical education of children, and with the ameliorations of which domestic economy is susceptible. Among others may be advantageously cited, a work which lately appeared on these subjects, which may be considered as a complete and instructive dissertation on the culture of potatoes. It is certain that the introduction of this culture would be a real benefit for Spain. The three editions which this work has gone through in a little time, proves that it has been well disseminated throughout the kingdom. Every day new works are appearing on medicine and the sciences connected with it. There has been lately published the 4th edition, corrected and augmented, of *Curso Teorico Practico de Operaciones de Cirurgia que contiene los mas celebres descubrimientos modernos, compuesto per D. DIEGO VELASCO, a Villaverde*; or "A Practico-theoretic Course of Chirurgical Operations, containing the most celebrated Modern Discoveries, composed by Don Diego Velasco." Don PATRICIO SANCHE endeavours to prove, in the third volume of his *Adventitias Critico-medicas*, that the phthisis is not contagious. Some historical and diplomatical works have likewise appeared lately in Spain—one on the antient municipal legislation of the municipalities in the district of Albaracin; and among the theatrical pieces which have had the most success, are the *Misanthropy* and *Repentance of Kotzebue*—a sacred drama, of three acts, of *Nebuchadnezzar's Pro-*

phesy, in *Daniel*—and *Judith*, a sacred drama, in musical acts.

In the French literary news from Egypt we find, that DESGENETTES, the physician in chief of the French army, has received interesting notes, serving to illustrate the physical and medical topography of Alexandria, to be edited by Citizen SALZE, physician of the army; and at the same time, a very extensive work of the same kind upon Alexandria is announced by Citizen GISLENI, in like manner a physician to the army.

The French are cutting a canal from Rosetta to the lake Burelos. They are also digging the entire canal of Alexandria. The antient canal, which from Eyrout proceeds to that of Alexandria, is re-established. By this means a navigation is secured, at all times, from Cairo to Alexandria, without passing the bar of Rosetta.

General VIAL, who is arrived from Egypt, has just presented to the First Consul an antique torso of basalt, of extraordinary beauty. It is the body of a young man about 15 years of age, of a perfect anatomy. It was disinterred in the Delta, and has proceeded from the temple of Eebet. How great will be the loss to literature and civilization, if Egypt should again fall under the barbarous dominion of the Turks!

The National Institute, in its general sitting of the 5th Germinal, has proceeded to the nomination of a member of the class of mathematical and physical sciences, section of experimental physics, in the place of Citizen COUSIN. The votes of the class had been divided between the Citizens EVEQUE, LOISEL, and CONTE; those of the Institute kept the same order between the competitors; Citizen Eveque has consequently obtained the majority, and been proclaimed Member of the Institute.

In a letter received at Paris from Citizen BROUSSONET, the naturalist, dated from Santa Cruz, at Teneriffe, 18 Frimaire, year 9, he makes mention of his researches and his collections of natural history, in which he is incessantly occupied. His project is to publish the rare plants of the Canary Islands, which he causes to be designed at the same time that he is describing them. The most remarkable are the *Convolvulus Floridus et Scoparius*, which furnish the rose wood, *lignum rhodium*, used in medicine and the arts. This wood, which was first imported as an article of commerce by the Hollanders, came only from the Canaries; but



but the botanists have hitherto only formed conjectures as to the species and name of the tree which produces it.

The Minister of the Interior has lately established a particular workshop of *Mosaic*, in the seminary appropriated to the institution of the deaf and dumb. Ten of these unfortunate children, selected from among those who evince the strongest inclination for design, are to be exercised under the eye of a skilful master, Citizen BELLONI, a Roman, in an art almost unknown in France. It is well known that the manufacture of *Mosaic* at Rome produced very considerable benefits to that city, and employed usefully many hundreds of hands; and in Paris it will probably revive a taste for those paintings, which never grow pale, and are never obliterated.

Among the trees and shrubs which have been naturalized of late years in the environs of Paris, are the following:—the *Aristotelia Maqui*, a shrub originally from Chili, which bears berries of which the inhabitants of those countries make a beverage, which serves them for wine; the nut-tree of Byzantium, which forms a tree of moderate size, and produces much fruit; the *Eucalyptus*, of New Caledonia; the *Paniculated Koelreuteria*, of the North of Asia; the *Chrysanthemum* of India, which throws out a profusion of its beautiful purple flowers towards the end of autumn, cultivated in all the gardens and on the cross-ways in the interior of the cities; the beautiful *Fuchsia*, of Magellan; the *Phylliroid Fontanella*, brought from Syria; the *Globose Budleja*, of North America; as likewise the *Magnolia Glauca* and *Magnolia Tripetala*; three beautiful species of lime-trees, two of which have silver-coloured leaves; and as many species of oaks. Many species of pear-trees, apple-trees, lote, or nettle-trees, medlars, and cornel-trees, the *Plaqueminier* of Japan; the *Aucuba*, and the singular *Ginkgo Biloba*, which forms a large tree producing nuts, which the Japanese serve on their tables for a dessert; the precocious *Calycanthus*, which gives large and beautiful flowers in the middle of winter; the *Holm*, or *Holyoak*, of Madeira, opaque and pruinoid, with myrtle-leaves, and the *Holyoak* of Canada; the large *Chestnut-tree*, with yellow flowers, and also that with ears. A great number of cytifules, furze or broom-shrubs, robinias, &c.

Citizens ALIBERT, DU PREST, RONY, and RICHERAND, have been named to inoculate gratuitously, with the cow-pox,

the indigent at Paris, in the name of the Medical Society of Emulation.

The experiment of castration has been lately performed at Paris on one of the young lions whelped three or four months ago, at the Museum of Natural History. That one was selected which announced the strongest character of ferocity. This, it is presumed, was the first time that a similar operation was performed on an animal of this kind.

There are, at present, to be seen in the garden of plants, at Paris, the two superb tygers, male and female, the leopard, the panther, and the hyæna, which came from the menagerie of Tippoo Saib.

Few events have, in Germany, made so much noise as Count F.R. LEOPOLD VON STOLBERG'S\* public transition from the Protestant to the Roman Catholic religion. He has resigned his office of *Schirmvogt* to a Protestant Abbey, and repaired, with his wife and children, to Münster, where he resides in a gloomy mansion, built in the form of a cloister, and is inaccessible to every one.

The *Ichthyology* of the lately deceased Jewish physician BLOCH, of Berlin, in 54 numbers, 1. 8vo. is the most extensive and costly work that has hitherto appeared on that part of natural history. It is to be continued by Professor SCHNEIDER, of Frankfurt; and a translation has been published at Paris, in which many parts have been new-modelled; as for instance, the fishes are arranged according to the Linnean system: there are, likewise, some additions, and the plates are reduced to a much smaller scale. The title is, "*Histoire Naturelle des Poissons, avec les Figures dessinées d'après Nature, par Bloch, Ouvrage classé par Ordres, Genres, et Espèces, d'après le Système de Linné, avec les Caractères generiques; par René Richard Caspel, 10 vols. in 18mo. and 160 copper-plates.*"

Mr. HUFELAND, the celebrated author of the *Art of Prolonging Life*, has left Jena, and gone to Berlin, where he is appointed in the room of Dr. SELLEN, second Director of the *Collegium Medico-chirurgicum*, with the title and rank of Privy councillor. He has likewise been nominated Member in ordinary of the Royal Academy of Sciences, in the physical class, with a salary of 400 rix dollars a year.

A collection of the most interesting state-papers, and other writings, serving to

\* Author of "*Travels in Italy*," which were translated into English by Mr. Holcroft. elucidate

elucidate the politics of Germany, has, for the last six years, been published in numbers, by Mr. HABERLIN, Professor of History in the University of Helmstädt. The title of the work is, *Staats-archiv*. In the 18th number is printed a Sketch of a Law for the Regulation of the Press, written by Baron von DRAIS; which has so much attracted the notice of the King of Prussia, that he has committed it to the Ministers of state, Chancellor von GOLDBECK and Count von ALVENSLEBEN, for further examination, to be used by them in drawing up an edict relative to the licensing of books. This edict will be the more important, as it probably will be made the rule according to which the new Emperor of Russia will permit the importation of books into his dominions.

The possibility of decomposing the earths and fixed alkalis has of late been particularly discussed, and the improvements which chemistry has gained by the zeal and genius of modern chemists, seems to entitle us to hope, that the earths are likely to be soon exploded from the catalogue of simple bodies or elements. The following facts and observations deserve to be attended to:—1. The caustic strontian earth, barytes, and lime, are decomposed in the strongest white heat, by combining them with carbon; the first is particularly attracted by coal, and forms azote, water, and carbonic-acid, during that process. The decomposition of those bodies also proceeds under the blow pipe. 2. Earths possess much affinity for oxygen, which is proved by the excellent experiments of Humboldt, in decomposing the pure argillaceous earth by oxygen gas; and it appears from the following facts, how great the influence of oxygen is upon the earths. 3. The *fermentatio fossilis* of the porcelain earth, according to some mineralogists, is formed by the fossil fermentation of the fieldspar, but it continues to be in this way decomposed, when it is farther exposed to the action of the air, by which means it is also prepared for the intended use, losing thus its sandy particles, and becoming soft and fit for being worked. 4. The oxydated argillaceous earth is with more difficulty dissolved in acids, than the deoxydated. Pure argil, which he happened to keep in combination with oxygen gas and water for six months, was not perfectly soluble in sulphuric acid. The solution, however, proceeded, as soon as the earth, after being dissolved by caustic lye in a silver crucible, was precipitated

by acetous acid, by which it seems probable, that the caustic fixed alkali deprives the argillaceous earth of its oxygen in the glowfire. Hence it may be explained, why the sapphire is soluble in acids, after being burnt with kali, &c. 5. It deserves to be attended to and proved by farther experiments, what the late Mr. GIRTANNER has conjectured of the oxydation of earths. 6. The earths are formed in plants and animals from elements, which they receive with their nutriment, and through the mediums with which they are surrounded. The interesting experiments of the ingenious VAUQUELIN on the formation of the calcareous earth in hens, are known to every chemist. The earths contained in plants are the same, even when they grow in different soils, from which, accordingly, they do not originate. 7. Earths are also formed in the atmosphere, which appears from the late observations of stony masses having fallen from the atmosphere. If we dare acknowledge the hydrogen, oxygen, and azote, as the elements of the earth, that phenomenon will be easily explained. From these remarks we may conclude, that very little is to be depended on the analyses, which have hitherto been made of terreous substances. Professor LAMPADIUS is at present much engaged in experiments to ascertain the nature of siliceous earth, which he conceives to be nothing but argillaceous earth in the highest degree of oxydation, and which is changed into argillaceous earth by treating it with deoxydant substances. It seems, therefore, probable, that several fossils, which, according to their external or oryctognostic signs appear to be siliceous, are changed in the hands of chemists into argillaceous earth! Though conscious of the boldness of this assertion, the Professor observes, that in different analyses of the same substances he has sometimes obtained a greater, sometimes a less, quantity of argillaceous or of siliceous earths, which he ascribes to the above circumstance. On the whole he thinks, that earths, as well as fixed alkalis, are composed of azote, hydrogen, and oxygen.

It appears from a letter of U. P. SALMON, physician to the French army in Italy, addressed to MASCAGNI, of the University of Sienna, and lately published, that the Cisalpine Government has lately proclaimed at Pavia the re-establishment of the schools, and that public instruction is proceeding there with great activity. Notwithstanding the almost irreparable losses



losses which Pavia sustained last year by the death of the illustrious SPALLANZANI, of BARLETTI, of PRESCIANI, and of the poetical geometer, MASCHERONI, and exclusive of those caused by the absence of MOSCATI, of GREGORY FONTANA, and the disgrace of CARMINATI, the university still retains that air of splendour which rendered it formerly one of the most brilliant in Europe. The university is divided into three faculties, philosophy, medicine, and law. The elements of mathematics are taught by MARIANO FONTANA. The learned Gregory Fontana has been removed from the chair of mathematics to be employed on the Cisalpine code. His place is supplied by LOTTERI. The mixed mathematics have been confided to Professor GRATOGNINI. ALEXANDER NOEZA retains the chair of physics; his lectures are very instructive; he follows the experimental physics of POLI. The singular discovery of VOLTA, respecting the electric fluid, has been already published in the literary journals. He is at present labouring with indefatigable zeal on new and ingenious experiments. It is hoped he will soon have it in his power, from a number of facts collected, to form a theory which may throw some light on the obscure phenomena. He is, at least, preparing a Memoir, which contains a syllabus of all that he has done in electricity during one year, with many details on the description of his apparatus, &c. In the absence of VENTURI, Professor BENFERBEN explains general physics. MANGILLI succeeds SPALLANZANI in the department of natural history. The Conservators of the Museum are, Citizen ROYD for zoology; and MARTINIG for mineralogy. The course of Professor GIANORINI has for its object the analysis of ideas. In the faculty of medicine, the professor is the Ex-consul of Rome, PANAZZI. This physician is a substitute for the learned MOSCATI, who has been for many months in captivity. Pathology

is taught by Dr. RAGGI. This chair has been taken away from RASORI, on account of his predilection for the Brownian doctrine. Dr. PANAZZI supplies the part of Moscati, in the theoric-practical as well as in the clinical part of medicine. Legal medicine and the police of medicine are the object of another course given by the physician RAGGI. The school of chemistry is maintained with distinction by BRUGNATELLI. He is now occupied in the experiments of Volta on the dissolution of metals by the electric acid. In fact, the discovery of Volta is yet in its infancy; only a small number of facts are collected, and prudence seems to require, that we follow electricity in its combination with oxygen, before we undertake to advance a theory. NOCCA reads lectures of agriculture till the spring, when he will commence his course of botany. Professor SCARPA continues to demonstrate anatomy in the university, and to perform the clinical part of chirurgery in the hospital of the city. The young students flock in crowds to both the courses. Young JACOBI, nephew of SCARPA, has obtained, under the title of Repetitor, the chair of comparative anatomy and physiology, vacant by the premature death of PRESCIANI. The institutes of chirurgery and midwifery enter into the lectures of Professor NESSI. Of the faculty of law, the letter of Citizen Salmon takes little notice, but informs us, that MONTE, the Roman poet, one of the most celebrated of Italy, is professor of eloquence; also, that NANI reads lectures on the criminal law, and BUFFIGNANDI on the treaties of civil jurisprudence, the history of laws and customs, with the elementary principles of law; and ALPRUNI on the law of nature and the rights of nations. And lastly, the letter observes, that Professor RIDOLFI gives a dissertation twice a week on geography and natural history.

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## REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

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*A Collection of Glee's, Canons, Rounds, &c. composed, and inscribed to Mrs. Marlow, by William Horsley, M. B. Oxon. 12s.*

*Broderip and Wilkinson.*

IT has been with the greatest pleasure that we have perused this collection of glee's, canons, &c. The style of the work, taking it in the aggregate, is truly excellent, and bespeaks much talent in

this species of vocal composition. "The Cyprian Bird" (written by Mr. Sheridan) is both melodious and scientific; "Beauty, sweet Love," is charmingly expressive of the words; and "Wake now, my Love, awake," is a most beautiful and finished glee. The parts are almost every where disposed with much address, and calculated to blend in performance

formance with the happiest effect. We sincerely hope, for the public amusement as well as Mr. Horsley's reputation, that the sale of the work will encourage him to the further exercise of his talent in this kind of composition, and that this collection may be speedily succeeded by another equally attractive to the lovers of good vocal music.

*Six Duets Concertanti, for two Violincellos, dedicated to John Cressdill, Esq. as a tribute to his extraordinary talent, by his sincere friend, J. B. Viotti. 8s. Clementi and Co.*

These duets are written in a truly classical style, and while they discover a high degree of taste and science, they also evince a thorough knowledge of the character and powers of the instrument for which they are written. The movements are so constructed and classed, as to contrast each other with much happiness of effect, and the parts converse together (if we may so express ourselves) in a style perfectly intelligible even to the most uncultivated ear.

*Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with a Violin Accompaniment, ad libitum, composed by C. H. Wilton. 6s. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

We have examined these sonatas with the hope of finding something to commend, but are sorry to say, that we have been greatly disappointed. We trace in almost every movement a poverty of invention, a total lack of taste, and a want of skill in arrangement. The least qualification of a candidate for fame as a composer should be the ability to compile with judgment; but where even this inferior talent is wanting, we know not what there can be to approve. A good compiler may sometimes pass with the many for a tolerable composer, of which, indeed, we are not deficient in living instances; but a bad compiler is an immeasurable distance behind the worst composer, and has little reasonable ground for hoping ever to become a good one.

*"I laid on the Banks by the Stream." A Sonnet, written by the late Mr. Cunningham. The Music composed by the Author of the Farewell. 1s. Preston.*

The melody of this little song, though smooth and easy, is, we are obliged to say, deficient in character and originality. The natural beauty and sweetness of the words would, we should have supposed, have inspired some corresponding ideas; but the music is so far from keeping pace with the

poetry, that we cannot trace any mark of congeniality between the minds of the author and composer.

*Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Violin and Bass, composed by K. Kambra. 8s. Clementi and Co.*

Mr. Kambra in these sonatas has displayed that ingenuity and science with which all lovers of really good music must be delighted. The subjects are in general very happily conceived, and the digressions conducted with an address only within the reach of the first masters. The style is every where highly polished, and the execution in many places particularly brilliant and striking. The accompaniments possess considerable taste, and are so managed, as never to be introduced without improving the general effect.

*A Sonata for the Piano-forte, in which is introduced The Berlin Favorite, composed and respectfully dedicated to Miss Duckworth, by Maria Hester Park. 2s. 6d. Birchall.*

The Berlin Favorite forms so useful and pleasing an exercise for the piano-forte, that among juvenile practitioners it will probably become a London Favorite. The introductory movement is conceived with much fancy, and the succeeding rondo is both agreeable in itself, and treated with considerable skill in the variations with which Mrs. Park has enriched the subject.

*Three Duets for two Performers on one Piano-forte, with or without the additional Keys, selected from the Works of Mozart, and arranged by J. Haigh. 5s. Rolfe.*

In this collection, which in justice to Mr. Haigh we must pronounce to be made with considerable taste, we find the favorite trio of "*La mia dora bella*," and two airs from the celebrated Opera of the *Zauber-Flöte*, or *Magic Flute*. The arrangements are so conducted, as to produce an excellent effect on the instrument for which the pieces are here intended, and the passages are in general so disposed of as to be rendered very improving to the finger of the juvenile practitioner.

*"Lady Alice," a Glee for Three Voices, composed by M. P. King, 1s. 6d. Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

This glee, which we regard but as a slight effort of the author, possesses some traits of fancy and character, and the parts are constructed with a propriety and effect, which evince much skill in this species of composition. The change of the time at "Set him down, Set him down,"



down," is judicious, and the recitative affords a seasonable and well-judged relief to the ear.

*Twenty Double Chants performed in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Exeter; composed by J. Kemp, 3s. 6d. Skillern.*

These chants are, for the most part, so far written in the true old church-style, as to prove that Mr. Kemp is well read in the works of our best church composers. The first, fourth, sixth, eighth, thirteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, and twentieth are prominently good, and place him in a very respectable rank as a choir-musician.

*Ten Waltzes for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin; composed and respectfully dedicated to Miss Spiller, by B. H. Schroeder, 5s. Rolfe.*

These Waltzes, if not of the very first order of merit in respect of originality, are conceived with considerable playfulness of fancy, and, considering the necessary sameness of the time, are happily variegated in their effect. The first, second, seventh, eighth, and tenth, have the strongest claims to our approbation, and are calculated to do credit to their author.

*Numbers XVII. and XVIII. of Apollo and Terpsichore. Rolfe.*

This little work proceeds with its former good management, and, generally speaking, continues to be supplied from the most eligible and attractive resources. In the present Numbers are fixed, amongst many other well-chosen articles, Madame Parifot's favourite dance; "God save the Emperor," by Haydn; "Madame Bonaparte's Waltz;" the old favourite Scotch air of "Durandarte and Belerma," and "Laura's Wedding-day," by Pleyel.

We are sorry to learn that Dr. Busby has found it necessary to postpone for the present the regular continuance of his Musical Journal, on account of the late interrupted intercourse with Germany, the difficult intercourse with France, and the distracted state of, as well as the total impracticability of intercourse with Italy. We understand, however, that this valuable work will be resumed after a Peace, or whenever the state of literary intercourse between the various European nations shall be re-established.

## LIST OF DISEASES IN LONDON.

*Account of Diseases in an Eastern District of London, from the 20th of April to the 20th of May, 1801.*

### ACUTE DISEASES.

	N <sup>o</sup> . of Cases.
TYPHUS	14
Pneumonia	7
Cynanche Tonsillarum	2
Ophthalmia	2
Apoplexia	2

### CHRONIC DISEASES.

Cough	25
Dyspnea	15
Phtisis Pulmonalis	5
Hydrothorax	3
Anasarca	5
Cephalalgia	7
Vertigo	2
Hepatitis Chronica	2
Enterodynia	4
Diarrhoea	15
Dysuria	2
Amenorrhoea	7
Fluor Albus	4
Chlorosis	3
Dyspepsia	6
Vomitus	3
Herpes Pustulosus	4
Lumbago	2
Rheumatismus Chronicus	15

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### PUERPERAL DISEASES.

	N <sup>o</sup> . of Cases.
Mania	1
Menorrhagia Lochialis	3
Lactea	2
Mastodynia	3

### INFANTILE DISEASES.

Hydrocephalus Internus	1
Vermes	2
Febris	2
Diarrhoea	3
Herpes Miliaris	2

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The fever, which has so long raged, and which has been attended with various affections of the head, has for a few weeks appeared less frequently. This disease, however, has not entirely subsided. After a short suspension it has returned, but with less aggravation of symptoms, and the number of patients affected by it has been considerably less than formerly. Amongst those cases which have been under the

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the care of the Reporter, there have been some, the symptoms of which have differed from those which occurred in former instances. Those affections of the head which in them formed so characteristic a feature, have been less frequent in their occurrence, and less violent in their effects. In some instances affections of the respiratory organs have formed a more striking symptom than those of the head, and have rendered necessary the application of leeches and of blisters to the chest.

The influence which the passions of the mind have on the different functions of the system, has long formed a subject of curious investigation by the metaphysician and pathologist. The debilitating effects of sudden fear, or of long-protracted grief, and the more immediately destructive influence

of violent anger or rage, have been exemplified in too many painful instances; whilst the more pleasing effects of hope and joy have been felt in the general state of health and spirits. The latter of these passions, however, when suddenly raised, or indulged to excess, has sometimes been attended with fatal consequences. In one of the instances of apoplexy referred to in the list of diseases, the patient experienced a surprize of joy, at reading, in the newspaper, of the arrival of a ship, in which a near relation was a passenger, concerning whose safety he had before experienced considerable anxiety. He immediately related the fact to a friend with great emotion, fell upon the floor with the paper in his hand, and in a few hours expired.

## MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(Communications, and the Loan of all new Prints are requested.)

THE Exhibition at the Royal Academy has been opened a sufficient time for the public to estimate its merits; and sorry are we to say, that it does not display such marks of improvement in the Arts as was fondly augured on its first opening, three and-thirty years ago. We do not mean to say that there are not any good pictures, but in the time of Sir Joshua Reynolds, whatever made up the mass, there were always three or four leading works, that "*towered in proud pre-eminence above the rest!*" Sir Wm. Beechey's portraits take the lead as usual; that of Rebecca is an exquisite piece of art; the Duke of York is a fine picture; and the portrait of Prince Augustus is admirably drawn, and coloured with such an attention to nature, as will attract the eye of every good judge, without any artificial aid from glittering colours or adventitious ornament.

Turner's Dutch Boats and Fishermen in a Gale, is in a superior style to any marine-painting we have lately seen; it reminded us of Brooking and Vandewelde. The little figures are touched with infinite spirit, and the vessels are buoyant upon the water, though that water (surrounded with such a mass of glaring portraits as hang all round it) does not appear sufficiently tinged with green. We have been told that the Duke of Bridgewater saw and approved the picture, and that his Grace gave the artist two hundred and fifty

guineas for it. His picture of *The Destruction of the Medes by a Whirlwind*, is in a very peculiar style. Being a scene that no one has ever seen, it is, in some degree, *out of the reach of the critics*. It is sketched in a very spirited, masterly manner, though the figures, *if figures they may be called*, do not seem so much terrified at their approaching fate, as we think they would be in such a situation. But this is with submission—as we do not pretend to judge of a whirlwind. Mr. Turner's three other subjects, of an *Approaching Thunder-storm*, a *Summer Evening*, and *Autumnal Morning*, are treated in a masterly and original style: though we remember something of a similar description to the last, by Westall, was exhibited a few years ago. Westall, by the way, has this year given us only six articles; the drawings from the *Lounger* are marked with taste and talent. The admirable drawing of Queen Judith reciting to Alfred, we recollect well—the print which the artist has now exhibited, is so close an imitation, that it really deceives the eye. Among the other drawings, those by Eddridge are singularly clear:—Richter's are very well drawn, and carefully finished. The portraits of the Rus-pini-family are extremely like; surrounded with such a multitude of glittering delineations as there are in the Council-chamber, they do not appear to have so much face as they really have, and would  
show



shew in a private room. Opie's Girl in a Green Chair, "*who never told her love,*" is painted with great force, and produces an effect that no other artist could give: but a physician of the time of Hippocrates, and a Girl in a modern habit, border upon incongruity. The Cupid is pretty, but brought so forward, that he looks like one of the party, and though it is a proper adjunct—

—In face and figure neither new nor rare,  
We wonder how the Devil it came there.

Sir Joshua's Fiend, in the *Death of Cardinal Beaufort*, though not behind the curtain, is so completely in the back-ground, that many people looked at the picture for half an hour, and never saw the Devil;—but Mr. Opie's Urchin is not only obvious but obtrusive, and more palpable flesh and blood than his Girl, Galen, or Old Woman. The Landscape by Sir Francis Bourgeois is very pleasing; but the figures want solidity, and for the style of Claude it is too meretricious. Bigg's *Steward and Bailiff*, is an address to the mind rather than the eye, and excites the feelings without much gratifying the sight. Like every thing that he does, it is *so well thought*, that Lycurgus, notwithstanding his severe prohibition, might have admitted it into his republic. Louthembourg has proved his right to the title of the Deity of Fire; his Colebrooke Dale has a blaze of excellence.

Daniell's Views are distinct, and exactly appropriate to the places which they designate. We wish Mr. Downman would abide by his *little portraits of great people*:—there he is at home, but when he rambles into the regions of romance, and creeps over the same ground that has been previously trod by Hogarth and Mortimer, we can only regret that Don Quixote and his faithful Squire have been so shamefully treated. Stothart's Fatal Sisters, are indeed a fierce triumvirate, "*singling last the destin'd dead!*" Mr. Wheatley's Four Times of the Day, are natural rural figures, very properly employed, but have no very striking effect. Lawrence's portraits are very good; we do not think the Hamlet interesting: the manner in which he holds the skull does not give the spectator any idea that it is the subject he is moralizing on. The back ground of the picture is more impressive and appropriate to the scene and subject, than any thing we ever saw. The President is in his usual style: his sketches spirited; his finished pictures,

though well balanced, and bearing marks of a great master, are hard in the outline.\*

*A Print, representing the Victory obtained over the Dutch Fleet by the British Squadron under the Command of Admiral Lord Duncan, Oct. 11, 1797, from a Picture painted by J. P. de Louthembourg, R. A. by James Fittler, A. R. A. Marine Engraver to His Majesty. Dedicated to the Officers and Seamen of the Royal Navy.*

The picture from which this print is engraved, is in the best style of the master, and Mr. Fittler's engraving is worthy of the original. The point of time is, when the masts of the Flag ship of the Dutch Admiral had gone over the sides. Such incidents are depicted as tend to shew that characteristic generosity and humanity to the vanquished which so eminently distinguish the British seamen, and illustrate the position, that an enemy in his power ceases to be considered as an enemy. M. de Louthembourg has availed himself of the *poetica licentia*, by bringing into one point

\* We have been favoured with the following remarks upon the present Exhibition, by a much-valued Correspondent. In the Exhibition of this year the principal situations are occupied by Portraits, an unequivocal acknowledgment that there were no pictures in the Historical department of sufficient importance, at least in point of magnitude, to intitle them to distinguished places. From this circumstance we are disposed to augur the decline of the noblest branch of the Art in this country; a decline resulting either from radical defects in the institution or management of the Academy, some of which were indicated by the late enlightened Professor of Painting, in his Lectures to the Students; or from a want of taste and liberality in the public towards works of the highest class.

Among the present performances, No. 183, *The Love-sick Maid; or, the Doctor Puzzled*; painted by OPIE, claims our first attention. The subject is treated in an interesting, tho' not in a dignified stile. The figures are well grouped and correctly drawn, the colouring is true and brilliant, the light and shade forcible and clear, and the extraordinary *empasse* of colour gives an uncommon energy of effect. The attitudes are natural, and the expressions characteristic. The dubiety in the countenance of the Doctor, the concern, evidently maternal, in that of the old woman, and the downcast look of the enamoured damsel shunning scrutiny, are well conceived and happily executed. But in a familiar scene, such as this, we more than doubt the propriety of introducing a heathen deity, and therefore object to the Cupid, however well painted.

of view such incidents as were not very distant from each other in the time they happened, and the whole is composed with a regard to the principles of the art, that is not always considered by Marine-painters. The Battle of the Nile, which is the Companion Picture, is now engraving, and in a considerable state of forwardness.

*Scotia Depicta, being Views of the Antiquities, Castles, Public Buildings, Seats, Cities, Picturesque Scenery, &c. of Scotland, in a Series of finished Etchings, by James Fittler, A.R.A. and Engraver to His Majesty, from accurate Drawings, made by John Claude Nattes, from the Year 1797 to 1800. The whole accompanied with Descriptions antiquarian, historical, and picturesque. Published for the Engraver, by William Miller, Old Bond-street; R. Evans, Pall Mall; and White, Fleet-street; at 10s. 6d. each Number, where Subscribers' Names are received.*

The first Number is published, and contains Wallace Nook, Balgonie Castle, Ruins of Pittflego, and a Water-fall; and being in the Exhibition at the Royal Academy, the public will appreciate its merit, which is very considerable. The prints are etched in a very masterly style, and the succeeding Numbers, of which four will be published every year, will contain the same. Twelve numbers will complete the volume, and with the last will be given an additional plate, as a frontispiece, a title-page, &c. &c.

Highly finished etchings, from original sketches have ever been considered as infinitely more useful to the student, and more picturesque to the amateur, than any other species of engraving. They have a precision and strength, as well as ease and delicacy of outline, which is very rarely to be seen in any other manner. They have also, when properly executed, a spirit, energy, and fire, not often seen in more laboured performances.

Boydell's splendid Edition of Shakespeare draws near a conclusion. The seventeenth number will be published in June or July.

Smirke's Pictures from the Seven Ages will be published immediately. The 1st is engraved by Tomkins—the 2d, and 4th, by Ogbourne. The 3d is most incomparably conceived by the artist, and exquisitely engraved by Thew. The 5th and 7th by Simon; and the 6th by Lency. The whole, forming a most interesting and admirable picture of man, from the cradle to the tomb, is happily imagined by the painter, and well transferred to the copper by the engravers.

The print from Mr. Copley's picture of the Death of Lord Chatham, is deemed the most valuable assemblage of historical portraits that has hitherto appeared in this country. The print which Mr. Skelton announces his intention of engraving from Wheatley's picture of the Irish House of Commons, as a companion to it, we slightly noticed in last Month's Retrospect. When we consider the importance of the debate (the Repeal of Poyning's Law) and the consequences that have resulted from that repeal;—when we add to this the importance of the characters, and consider, that this great assembly is now incorporated with the sister kingdom, and many of the leading characters that composed it are now no more; such an assemblage becomes eminently valuable, and peculiarly interesting to their surviving friends; and as it is declared by the proprietor (Mr. Skelton) that the prints shall be delivered in the order subscribed for, those who mean to put down their names, and consider the superiority of an early impression, will unquestionably be early in their application. It is painted in the manner of De Neef; the figures are well drawn, and grouped in a way that does great credit to the talents and taste of the painter. There are more than two hundred portraits, and the few that we know are striking resemblances. For all the names we have not room, but some of them are as follow:—

George Agar, Lord Cullan, Earl of Aldborough, Sir Fitzgerald Aylmer, Right Hon John Beresford, Lord de Blaquiere, Hon. William Brabazon, Right Hon. Sir A. Brooke, Lord Kilmaine, Right Hon. Walter Burgh, Viscount Carleton, Viscount Carlow, Earl Carysfort, Sir Henry Cavendish, Earl Charlemont, Earl Clermont, Right Hon. Thomas Connolly, Earl Belmore, Dennis Bowes Daly, Viscount Cremorne, Earl of Westmeath, Earl Dysart, Dr. Ellis, John Fitzgibbon, Earl Clare, Sir Frederick Flood, Right Hon. John Forster, Luke Gardiner, Viscount Mountjoy, Henry Grattan, Viscount Oxmantown, Right Hon Sir Richard Heron, Hon. J. Hely Hutchinson (Provost), Robert Jephson, Lord Kingsborough, T. Knox, Viscount Northland, J. Knox, Sir Hercules Langrishe, David Latouche, Lord Farnham, Earl Moira (deceased), Lord Rawdon (now Earl Moira), Earl Mornington, Viscount Mountmorres, Edward Neville, Right Hon. Sir William Osborne, bart, Sir John Parnel, bart, Lord Pery, Viscount Harberton, James Carrique Ponsonby, Earl Clonmell, &c. &c. Mr.



Mr. Skelton also is engraving a number of very fine subject for the Dilettanti Society, from the Drawings of Howard and Tendi; they are copied from statues and busts in the collections of Lord Egremont and Mr. Townley, and comprise some of the finest antiquities in this country. The head of Jupiter, the Silenus, and the

Faun, are in the most pure style of art; and Howard, by the sedulous attention he paid to such subjects during his residence in Rome, is perhaps better qualified than any of the young men we now have, for making copies that give a perfect idea of the originals, as they unite purity of taste to correctness of outline.

## STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

*In May, 1801.*

### FRANCE.

**A**N Adjutant from the First Consul arrived at Dunkirk about the middle of May, with orders to hasten the equipment of the vessels in that port, supposed to be destined for a descent on England. There are encamped between Dunkirk and Nieuport a body of 10,000 men, who are to embark in vessels which are arming in those ports. The flotilla which is preparing at Dunkirk, is to consist of four frigates, each mounting 44 guns, a number of corvettes, sloops, and brigs, and of six flat-bottomed and gun-boats. These and other vessels were built three years ago, when there was an intention of effecting a descent on England, and are of a new construction. At one of the extremities there is a bridge, which can be lowered or raised at pleasure, and which is to serve to facilitate the debarkation of the troops when they approach near the coast. There are 170 flat gun-vessels at St. Maloes, which have been lying there two years, built on the plan of La Bomparde, taken some time since and brought into Plymouth. They can carry 160 troops, row 60 oars, and are flat-bottomed to run plump a-shore.

Intelligence has arrived from Paris, of the advanced-guard of the French army having entered Spain, on its march against Portugal. This information is communicated in the following letter, from General Monnet to General Leclerc, dated Burgos, April 28th. "The advanced-guard arrived two days ago at Burgos. We have been every where received with the most marked distinction. The troops are placed in good quarters—the magazines are well supplied for two months, and the provisions are of the best quality. We attend mass on Sunday with the regimental military music, a measure which has acquired for us the affections of the people, and dissipated all the prejudices

entertained. To-morrow the King of Tuscany is to pass through this place, and I shall receive him with military honours." The Spanish army is stated to be on the frontiers of Portugal. In an action between the advanced posts, the Portuguese lost several hundred prisoners.

Intelligence has been received from Paris, dated May 13, stating, that a circular letter has been sent to the Magistrates of the Interior, to use all diligence in taking up the seamen who may have fled from the sea-port towns, as the contemplated invasion of England, at all points, can only be effected by the help of seamen.

We understand from Hamburg that on the 30th of April an agreement was concluded between the Prince of Hesse, as Danish General, Mr. Schultz, the Prussian Envoy, and Sir James Crawford, the British Minister, at the Danish head-quarters, near Hamburg, that the Elbe shall be again open to all flags without exception; but that English passes must be provided for all Greenland vessels from Altona and Gluckstadt, and vessels from the Danish harbours on the Elbe, with corn, &c. for Norway.

The French papers give the following as the heads of a plan for an expedition against the British Power in India, and which, it is said, has been proposed to the French Government: "That France, Russia, and Austria shall co-operate in the enterprise; that France and Russia, in conjunction, march an army of 70,000 men to the Banks of the Indus; that Austria allow the French troops to march through its territories, and assist their descent down the Danube to the Black Sea; that a Russian army of 35,000 men, shall, with the same view, assemble at Astracan; 25,000 of them being regular troops, and 10,000 Cossacks; that this body of troops shall be conveyed on the Caspian Sea to Astrabad, there to wait the arrival

val of the French army; that Astrabad be the rendezvous of the combined armies, the seat of the magazines of military stores and provisions, the central point of the lines of communication between Hindostan, France, and Russia; that when they arrive in the Euxine Sea, they shall, in transports supplied by Russia, proceed across the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azoph, to Taganroc; that the army shall thence pass up the right Bank of the Don to a small Cossack town, named Pianti-Izbianka; that it shall proceed by the cities of Herat, Ferah, and Cadahar, to the right bank of the Indus. The length of the march of the French army down the Danube to the Indus, is estimated at 120 days.

The new Swiss Constitution is arranged. It is asserted to be the same as that which the Helvetic Council communicated some time ago to the French Government; it resembles, in some measure, the ancient constitution. There are to be fifteen independent cantons, and a diet of two hundred and ten members to make general laws, and to be the bond of union between the cantons. The Executive Government, to be in the hands of seven *Aoyers*, to be named by the diet, and to reside at Bern.

The plan of indemnities has, it is said, been definitively settled by the Emperor. The secularization are said to be very few. The Diet at Ratisbon have given the Emperor of Germany full powers to take upon himself the task of arranging all indemnities; a measure that has given much offence to the King of Prussia, who, in consequence, is making great military movements, and seems to threaten hostilities against Austria.

#### EGYPT.

By the intelligence received at different times by Government, it appears that the original intentions of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, was not to have commenced the operations of the British army in Egypt, on the side of Alexandria, but circumstances induced him to change his opinion. He was much longer delayed on the coast of Asia Minor than he had at first reason to apprehend; and he was ultimately obliged to sail from Marmorice, in a very imperfect state of preparation. He was fully sensible of the exertions of his Majesty's Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, as well as of the Quarter-master-general and other officers, who were sent forward to provide for the necessities of the army. His delays originated from other causes. The moment that it became

practicable to sail with so large a fleet, Lord Keith put to sea; he left Marmorice on the 22d of February, and came in sight of Alexandria on the 1st of March. On the 2d, the fleet anchored in Aboukir Bay. Until the 7th the sea ran high, and no disembarkation could be effected; on that day every arrangement was completed, and on the 8th, the troops forming the first division, the brigade of guards under the Hon. Major-general Ludlow, and part of the first brigade under the command of Major-general Coote, got into the boats early in the morning; they had, in general, from five to six miles to row, and did not arrive at the point of land till ten o'clock. The front of the disembarkation was narrow, and a hill, which commanded the whole, seemed almost inaccessible. The French were fully aware of the intention, were in force, and the British dispatches say, had every advantage on their side. The troops, however, notwithstanding their being exposed to a very severe cannonade, and under the fire of grape-shot, made good their landing, ascending the hill with an intrepidity scarcely to be paralleled, and forced the French to retire, leaving behind them seven pieces of artillery and a number of horses. The troops that ascended the hill, were the 23d regiment and the four flank companies of the 40th, under the command of Colonel Spencer. The troops in general lost not a moment in remedying any little disorder which became unavoidable in a landing under such circumstances. The disembarkation of the army continued on that and the following day. The troops which landed on the 8th, advanced three miles the same day; and on the 12th, the whole army moved forward, and came within sight of the French, who were formed on an advantageous ridge, with their left to the canal of Alexandria, and their right towards the sea.

It was determined to attack them on the morning of the 13th, and in consequence the army marched in two lines by the left, with an intention to turn their right flank.

The troops had not been long in motion before the French descended from the heights on which they were formed, and attacked the leading brigades of both lines, which were commanded by Major-general Cradock and Major-general the Earl of Cavan. The 90th regiment formed the advanced-guard of the front line, and the 92d that of the second; both battalions suffered considerably. Major-general



general Cradock immediately formed his brigade to meet the attack made by the French; and the troops changed their position with a quickness and precision which did them the greatest honour. The remainder of the army followed so good an example, and were immediately in a situation not only to face but repel the French. It was intended to have attacked them in this their last position; for which purpose, the reserve under the command of Major-general Moore, and the troops under the command of Major-general Hutchinson, marched to the left, across a part of the Lake Mareotis, with a view to attack the French on both flanks; but on reconnoitering their position, and not being prepared to occupy it after it should be carried, prudence required that the troops should not be exposed to a certain loss, when the extent of the advantage could not be ascertained. They were therefore withdrawn, and then occupied a position with their right to the sea, and their left to the canal of Alexandria and Lake Mareotis, about a league from the town of Alexandria. We are sorry to find that the successes obtained have been purchased at a very dear rate; no fewer being killed in both actions, than 10 officers, 10 serjeants, and 237 privates; total 257. Wounded, 92 officers, 95 serjeants, 12 drummers, and 1396 privates; total 1595: amounting in the whole to 1888, in killed, wounded, and missing. Seamen killed, wounded, and missing, 132.

By comparing the accounts published in the *Moniteur* with our own, we find that the French were at this time headed by General Lanusse, who arrived at Alexandria a few days before, with 2000 additional troops of the line, and 400 horse. In consequence of this augmentation, the forces of the French actually engaged in the attack on the 13th, amounted to about 4600; the attack was commenced by Lanusse, although the whole body of the British army, not less than 16,000 men, were opposed to him. After the action of the 13th, Menou, the French Commander in Chief, arrived at Alexandria with the main body of his army; the precise number of which, however, added to those already at Alexandria, the official account does not particularly specify.

On the 21st of March, was fought with a division of this army, about four miles from Alexandria, a memorable battle, which commenced about an hour before daylight by a false attack on the left of

the British army, under Major-general Cradock, where the French were repulsed. The most vigorous efforts of the French, were, however, directed to the right of the English army, which they used every effort to turn. The attack on that point was begun with great impetuosity by the French infantry, sustained by a strong body of cavalry, who charged in column. The contest was unusually obstinate; the French were twice repulsed, and their cavalry were repeatedly mixed with the English infantry. The French at length retired. While this was passing on the right, the French attempted to penetrate the centre of the British army with a column of infantry, who were also repulsed, and obliged to retreat. They pushed forward, however, a corps of light troops, supported by a body of infantry and cavalry, to keep the left of the English army in check, which certainly was, at that time, the weakest of the English line. The English took about two hundred prisoners (not wounded); but it was impossible to pursue their victory, on account of their inferiority in cavalry, and because the French had lined the opposite hills with cannon, under which they retired. The English have sustained an irreparable loss in the person of their Commander in Chief, Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who was mortally wounded in the action, and died on the 28th of March. Major-general Moore was also wounded, though not dangerously. The loss of the French was vaguely calculated by the English General, at three thousand killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. General Roize, who commanded the cavalry, which suffered considerably, was killed in the field. Generals Lanusse and Bodet are since dead of their wounds. The total of the killed among the English, amounts to 10 officers, 9 serjeants, 224 rank and file; of the wounded, 60 officers, 48 serjeants, 3 drummers, 1082 rank and file; and the missing, 3 officers, 1 serjeant, 28 rank and file. Taken one stand of colours and two field-pieces.

We do not know the exact number of the French troops in Egypt, and much less the number of the division engaged in this battle. The *Moniteur*, in the beginning of May, calculated the whole of their force in Egypt at not less than 13,000, previous to the battle of the 21st of March, independently of the natives who have joined them. Of the nature or extent of our advantages, we can therefore form no adequate idea till we have the French accounts. From no advance, however, hav-

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ing been attempted towards Alexandria by the British forces, for fourteen days posterior to the battle—from the strong posts that yet remain to be forced—from the insalubrity of the climate to an army unaccustomed to it; we must still restrain our expectations relative to the ultimate subjection of Egypt. In the mean time, if any advantage has been really gained, it has been dearly purchased; and we cannot quit the subject, without once more adverting to the UNPARALLELED FOLLY OF NOT HAVING SUFFERED THE FRENCH TO EVACUATE EGYPT, WHEN IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN DONE WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A MAN OR THE EXPENCE OF A SHILLING.

#### THE NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The new Emperor of Russia has relinquished his claim to Malta; but nevertheless wishes to be elected Grand Master of the island, by the free suffrages of the Knights of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem: the embargo on British property still continues. It is well known, that propositions for the amicable adjustment of the pending differences have been proposed by the Russian court, and temporarily, at least, acceded to by Sir Hyde Parker; the principal of which is, that no neutral vessel shall be subject to arrestation and examination by letters of marque, or any other ship than those immediately belonging to Government. It is also rumoured, that, in consequence of the pacification between Germany and France, an intimacy has been produced between these powers, of a nature so close as to excite the jealousy of his Prussian Majesty, who has already shewn some degree of coolness towards the French cabinet. Duroc is hastening from Paris with all speed towards Petersburg, and Lord St. Helen's from the cabinet of St. James's.

On the 19th of April, the English fleet, under the command of Sir Hyde Parker, appeared off the entrance of Carlscrona, and sent a frigate, with a flag of truce, to the Governor, with a letter, informing him, "That the Danish court had been induced to conclude an armistice, by which the unfortunate disputes between the courts of Denmark and St. James's had been accommodated; and that he was directed to require an explicit declaration from the court of Sweden, relative to its intention to adhere to, or abandon, the hostile measures it had taken, in conjunction with Russia, against the rights and interests of Great Britain." His Swedish Majesty caused an official answer to be transmitted

to Admiral Parker, by Vice Admiral Cronstadt, to the following purport:—"That the King, his master, had commanded him to communicate to Admiral Parker, that his Excellency was perfectly sensible of the importance and sacred nature of promises when once made; that his Majesty conceived that the following explicit declaration cannot be unexpected by his Excellency, viz. 'That his Swedish Majesty will not for a moment fail to fulfil, with fidelity and sincerity, the engagements he has entered into with his allies; and that without any reference to the particular intervention of another power, under whatever name it may be, and the effects of which can never be extended to the common interests of the hitherto neutral powers.' That this was the firm and unalterable resolution of his Majesty; that his Swedish Majesty will not refuse to listen to equitable proposals, for accommodating the present disputes, made by deputies furnished with proper authority, by the King of Great Britain, to the United Northern Powers."

Lord St. Helen's is gone for Petersburg. His Lordship was accompanied by the son of Count Woronzow, the late Russian ambassador at our court. An article from Petersburg states, that on the 13th of April Alexander honoured the senate with his presence; that five ukases were published, viz. a confirmation of the rights of the nobility; a re-establishment of Catherine the Great's regulations for the encouragement of commerce and industry; an act of indemnity; a suppression of the chancery of inquisition, &c.

#### HOLLAND.

We have to notice the rumour of a projected change in the Government of Holland; for the truth of which, however, we cannot possibly vouch. A considerable degree of jealousy appears to have been excited of late between France and Prussia. The latter, it is said, has, in consequence, inclined to restore the Prince of Orange to his hereditary authority; while the former, to prevent such an effect, has formed a plan for incorporating it with the French Republic. It would be premature to advance any strictures upon this rumour at present.

#### WEST INDIES.

The British fleet, under Admiral Duckworth, has taken possession of two or three Danish islands in the West Indies; a step that will probably contribute to irritate the Danish Government against us, without, in any way, assisting our own cause.

EAST



## EAST INDIES.

Letters have been received from Bombay, dated the 18th of January, which state, that the detachment from the Indian army, destined to co-operate with the expedition against Egypt, had sailed from that place, on board of Admiral Blankett's squadron, on the 28th of December. Government had taken up all the country vessels fit for the service which could be procured.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The principal business of the Imperial Parliament, since the publication of our last Number, has been as follows:

The House having resolved itself into a committee of supply, on the 24th of April, the Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and said, the estimates now on the table were for the remainder of the current year; for the first part of which, provision had been made in the short session of parliament which preceded the present. The only difference, or new point, compared with the preceding year, to which he thought it necessary to call the attention of the committee, was the head of secret service-money, for which, in the last year, the sum of 140,000*l.* had been voted; but, owing to a change of circumstances, it was estimated that 50,000*l.* would be sufficient for the present year, of which 35,000*l.* had been already voted in the late short session, and only 15,000*l.* remained to be voted now. He then proceeded to move from the schedule the usual sums, which were agreed to.

The order of the day on the 28th of April being read in the House of Lords, for the third reading of the Seditious Meeting Bill. The question being put by the Lord Chancellor, that this bill do pass, the Duke of Bedford rose, and on constitutional principles opposed the bill, dwelling, in energetic language, on its violation of the British Constitution, and of the ancient rights of Englishmen, as established at the Revolution; on the total want of *proof* to warrant its adoption; on the incompetence of the report to convince him of its necessity, whatever might be the motives of noble lords who formed the report; for his part, he would never consent to strengthen the hands of his Majesty's present ministers, who were sedulously treading the steps of their precursors in office, by the revival of a bill of an unconstitutional tendency, when he had no opportunity of judging how far the character and credibility of the witnesses might bear him out in assenting to a bill which passed the house a short time; to a

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bill of such a mischievous nature, placing in the discretionary disposal of a magistrate the rights of Englishmen to meet and discuss subjects that involved the safety of their constitution. He concluded with contending that the authors of such bills effected more mischief, and were more dangerous conspirators, against the state, than the most inflamed speaker in any meeting against which this bill was directed. He would therefore give it his most decided dissent. Lord Westmoreland supported the bill, and contended that it did not trench upon the just constitutional principles established at the Revolution. The question was then put, passed in the affirmative, the bill read a third time, and passed.

Mr. T. Jones on the 1st of May, pursuant to notice, rose to move for certain papers relative to the Convention of El-Arich. He prefaced his Motion with stating, that had the question involved the conduct of our officers, and the brave men under their command, without any reference to the conduct of Ministers, he should, in the event of the news now in circulation being confirmed, be amongst the foremost to anticipate what was the duty of his Majesty's Ministers, and to move for a Vote of Thanks to the Army for their eminent services. But as the case at present stood, the loss of so many brave men only rendered Ministers more culpable. With respect to the transaction to which he alluded, it was not his intention to trespass on the time of the House. He should, therefore, move, "That an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, praying, that he would be graciously pleased to order that there be laid before the House a Copy of the Instructions sent to Lord Elgin, relative to the Convention for the Evacuation of Egypt. As likewise a Copy of all the Letters that passed between Lord Elgin, Sir Sidney Smith, and Mr. Spencer Smith, relative to that transaction. And, lastly, a Copy of the last Treaty concluded between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte." Lord Hawkesbury opposed the Motion, on the principle that no ground had been stated why the Papers should be produced. Mr. Nicholls supported the Motion of Mr. Jones. The question being loudly called for, the Motions of Mr. Jones were severally negatived without a division.

Lord Temple moved, on the 4th of May, the Order of the Day for the House to take into consideration the Report of the Committee on the eligibility of Mr. Tooke to sit in Parliament. The Order

3 M

being



being accordingly read, Lord Temple, after some appropriate compliments to the Committee for their assiduity, and to the Chairman (Mr. Abbot) particularly, on his exalted merits, proceeded to state, that it was necessary, in this case, to consider the situation of the clergy, as connected at an early period with the parliament. He then took a retrospective view of the preponderating influence their former privileges gave them in the state, that even then, though permitted to sit in the House, they were under such restrictions as to prevent their being justly considered Members of the Legislative Body; that, in the reign of Charles I. they were excluded from any secular offices; that the House should recollect, that church preferments depended almost exclusively on the patronage of the Crown, and if the Clergy were allowed to sit and vote in the House of Commons, a wide scope might be given for the practice of sinister influence. His Lordship went very minutely into various cases taken from the law-books, and instances from the Records of Parliament, to prove that no clergyman was intitled to have a seat in that House, and consequently that Mr. Tooke was ineligible. His Lordship then concluded with moving, that the Speaker do issue his warrant for a new writ for the Borough of Old Sarum, in the room of the Rev. John Horne Tooke, who was ineligible, being in Holy Orders. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after some panegyric observations on the information received from the Noble Lord on the subject, said, that he felt himself inclined to agree with the proposition as then made; for though satisfied in his mind that persons in Holy Orders should not be allowed to legislate on the general principle, yet the peculiarity of the present case impressed some doubts on his mind of the efficacy of the present Motion; that he therefore was of opinion, the best mode would be to set the question at rest, by bringing in a Bill to prevent, not only all future doubts, but also, the possibility of any such recurring again. For this purpose he should move, that the Order of the Day be now read.

Mr. Horne Tooke began by observing, that he had but two struggles in his life before the present, which were in some degree personal. The first were, in his application for a degree as A. M. which by the way a great dog would obtain, if made to articulate "*probo aliter*;" and the second was, when a doubting set of Benchers rejected his claim for his admis-

sion to the Bar, without any reference to law or precedent. As to the present instance, how it might end he knew not; but, for the sake of others, he would maintain his right; for he was not anxious about the privileges of his seat, because he owed no money. He was treated like a culprit, and ordered to shew his face. He next adinadverted on the unparliamentary conduct of the Committee in delegating their delegated power to others to examine old records; and that, the result of the search was, that *Clerc* (an epithet applied in these days to any person who could read) signified a clergyman. He observed, that the Committee did not understand the Saxon characters; and in quoting *twenty-one cases*, they had made *eleven* mistakes. He then took argumentative ground to prove, that clergymen were not excluded from a seat in Parliament any more than other persons, except expressly forbidden, and adduced many cogent reasons and precedents to shew that clergymen, &c. were competent, as such, to fill secular offices, and instanced various persons at present filling such situations. He then combated the doctrine that he could not lay down his function as a priest. This doctrine must appear futile, when it is recollected that there were many Canons which dwelt on the deposition of Priests. One stated, that if any clergymen attempted to cast out Devils unlawfully, such person should be deposed. "Now if I (said Mr. Tooke) attempted to cast the Devil out of this house, I must have been deposed, and of course been deemed eligible. But, in this case, my only crime is my innocence—my only guilt that of not having scandalized my order." I feel myself in the situation of the girl who applied for reception into the Magdalen. On being asked as to particulars of her misfortune, she answered, she was as innocent as the child unborn. The reply was—"This is a place only for the creatures of prostitution; you must go and qualify yourself before you can be admitted!" He concluded with observing, that the Noble Lord's Motion was to him as *nothing*, which the noble Lord and his family would be, if stripped of the monopoly of the Exchequer. That for his part, he stood upon the Acts and authority of Parliament. Mr. Fox and Mr. Erskine made some very pertinent remarks against the Motion, as did the Attorney General and Sir W. Scott, for it; after which Mr. Addington withdrew his Motion for the Order of the Day, and substituted the



Previous Question, on which a division took place—Ayes, for the Previous Question, 94—Noes, 53.

On the 5th of May the Tythe Leasing Bill, the Militia Pay Bill, the Militia Subaltern Officers, the Militia Adjutants Bill, the Irish Hop Bill, the Irish Sugar Distilleries Bill, and the Irish Provision Bill, were read a third time, passed, and sent to the Lords.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 6th of May, pursuant to notice, moved for leave to bring in a Bill to remove all Doubts relative to the Eligibility of Persons in Holy Orders to sit in the Commons House of Parliament. Mr. Jolliffe opposed, and should continue to oppose it, unless the incompetency of sitting was confined to persons in Holy Orders, and exercising Sacerdotal Functions at the time, and not to extend to those who had for ever resigned any claim to the character and advantages of the priesthood. Lord Temple, entrenched on the Opposition Bench, remarked, with warmth, on the late discussion of his question, which gave rise to the present Motion. He observed that, for his part, he had not learnt to accommodate his opinions to fluctuating temporary policy, nor should he, like some, deliver his sentiment on one side of the question, and then vote on the other; nor compromise the dignity of Parliament, and violate consistency, nor call upon the House to *stultify* its own proceedings; and feeling it a constitutional point to exclude the Priesthood from the House of Commons, he would, from principle, not only assent to the present Motion, but to the surprize, perhaps, of some persons, his *actions* should accord with his *professions*—he would *vote* for it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Jolliffe, observed, that his opinion was fixed as to the ineligibility of the clerical character, which, once assumed, could not be relinquished; that, however, the wisdom of the House, in a Committee, might limit the operation of the Bill, if it thought proper. He then proceeded to animadvert on the personal allusions made to himself by the Noble Lord who spoke last. Mr. Grey, Lord Hawkesbury, Mr. Bragge, and some other Members, spoke shortly on the subject, and thought the Bill, under modifications, necessary. Mr. Sheridan, firmly believing that the Clergy were competent to sit in the House of Commons, considered the present measure, in every point of view, as a Bill of *disfranchisement*. After a few observations from some other Members, leave was given to bring in the

Bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the 8th of May, moved the second reading of the Bill to remove Doubts respecting the Eligibility of Persons in Holy Orders to sit in Parliament. Sir F. Burdett said, he could not forego the present opportunity of expressing his disapprobation of the whole principle of the Bill. He saw no pretence for stigmatising any set of men whatever, or of supposing, that because the clergy wore black or grey coats, they would be more dependent than others, or more likely to be under the influence of the Crown. Mr. John Horne Tooke said, he rose, and he believed for the only time in his life, to differ from his Hon. Friend; he then went into an ironical commendation of the Bill, and thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer acted quite consistently in bringing it in.

It was then read a second time, and committed for Wednesday; when, previous to the Order of the Day being read for the House to go into a Committee on the Bill, Mr. Vanlittart presented a Petition from Edward Rushworth, esq. a Member of the House, fearing its operation, by a Committee of the House of Commons. The Petition was ordered to lie on the Table. When the House was in a Committee, Mr. Horne Tooke, after a long prefatory discourse, proposed an addition to the Bill, that, he conceived, would answer the purpose aimed at, viz. that every person in Holy Orders, on accepting a seat in that House, shall thenceforward be incapable of taking, holding, or enjoying, any living or ecclesiastical promotion; and further, that he be incapable of holding any place or office of honour or profit under his Majesty. This, he contended, with the omission of the declaratory words of the Bill, would answer every end. After a variety of arguments used by the most respectable Members, for and against the Bill on its principle, and on the declaratory clause alluded to, the House divided on Mr. Tooke's Amendment. The remaining clauses were then gone through, a proviso was proposed by the Attorney General in favour of Mr. Tooke, and agreed to, and the Report ordered to be received the next day.

Lord Hawkesbury, on the 14th of May, brought up a Message from the King to the following purport:—"His Majesty, taking into consideration the dangers with which his faithful Ally, the Queen of Portugal, is now threatened, by a formidable invasion on the part of France, and considering the very great advantages which the commerce of this country derives from

its connection with Portugal, His Majesty recommends to the House to consider the propriety of granting an aid to the Queen of Portugal, to enable her to defend her dominions against the threatened invasion." Lord Hawkesbury said, he should not take up the time of the House on the subject at present, but simply move, "That it be referred to a Committee of Supply on Monday next, to consider of granting to His Majesty the sum of 300,000*l.* to be given to the Queen of Portugal, by way of subsidy, to be paid by such instalments as circumstances may require."

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker arrived in town on the 14th of May, from Yarmouth, where he landed on the preceding evening from the *Blanch* frigate, Captain Hammond. The chief command of the Baltic-fleet has, in consequence, devolved upon Lord Nelson.

On the 5th of May, the Members of the Whig Club dined at the Freemason's Tavern, Great Queen-street, Mr. Fox in the chair. Among a vast assemblage of exalted characters, were Earl Thanet, Lord Holland, Lord Robert Spencer, Mr. Erskine, Alderman Combe, Mr. Byng, Mr. Brogden, &c. Alderman Combe,

after the standing toasts, having given the health of Mr. Fox, it was drank with enthusiasm. Mr. Fox then arose and observed, that some changes had taken place since he had the honour to address them, and that he in consequence, attended in Parliament, yet he found that change did not extend to the House of Commons, and that his exertions there, would avail nothing. He trusted the Whig Club, whose confidence he was so long honoured with, would rely on his exertions when an opportunity should be found to render his abilities of utility to the public. He then adverted to an expression made use of by a monarch about a century ago, in which, though ridiculous it was thought, there seemed to be truth, "That he would send his jack-boot to the Senate, and it should be obeyed." He concluded with observing, that we may come to a situation in which the King may not only rule us by his jack-boot, but we may be governed by his jack-boot's jack-boot. (bursts of applause.) Mr. Fox then gave "a speedy Peace with the French Republic;" after which, the healths of some Noblemen and Gentlemen being drank, the company retired.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS announced between  
the 20th of April and the 20th of May extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses)

**ALDRIDGE**, R. Nailsworth, clothier. (Vizard, Gray's Inn)  
**Ashtcroft**, W. Knowsley, earthen-ware manufacturer. (Leigh, New Bridge street)  
**Allgood**, J. Gloucester, mercer. (Williams, Sion College)  
**Albers**, J. T. Green Lettuce lane, merchant. (Willett and Annesley, Finsbury square)  
**Andrews**, J. Manchester, and T. Mason, Swithin's lane, merchants. (S. Edge, Manchester)  
**Bennett**, R. S. Hounditch, hatter. (Williams, Sion College)  
**Bellamy**, T. and J. Birmingham, japanners. (Devon and Tooke, Gray's Inn)  
**Baron**, J. Blackley, manufacturer. (Vandercom and Light, Rush lane)  
**Birkby**, W. Brookhouses, card maker. (Battye, Chancery lane)  
**Bristow**, F. Haymarket, shoemaker. (Mangnall, Warwick square)  
**Bull**, E. Grovesnor mews, hackney woman. (Illingworth, Frith street)  
**Berriman**, J. Brewer street, florist. (Evans, Lime street)  
**Barnes**, T. Fleet street, stationer. (Pugh, Bartlett's buildings)  
**Budde**, W. jun. Chennies street, carpenter. (Swain and Stevens, Old Jewry)  
**Beck**, R. Gloucester, innkeeper. (Shepherd, Bath)  
**Chatterton**, T. and E. Wells, Brenchley, hat manufacturers. (Smith, Barber's-hall)  
**Cooper**, T. Sharpleys, shopkeeper. (Meddowcroft, Gray's Inn)  
**Cooper**, H. Sandwich, linen draper. (Brown, Little Friday street)  
**Collier**, J. Chorley, cotton manufacturer. (Windle, Bartlett's buildings)  
**Clark**, J. Shoe lane, carpenter. (Taylor, Gray's Inn)  
**Clay**, E. Huddersfield, linen draper. (Sykes, New Inn)

**Cortis**, T. and J. Grimsby, grocers. (Ellis, Currier street)  
**Comper**, J. Chichester, linen draper. (Dalby, Chichester)  
**Coveney**, E. St. Mary hill, victualler. (Vandercom and Light, Rush lane)  
**Chown**, W. Higham Mills, miller. (Maule and Sweeting, Huntingdon)  
**Dacre**, G. Huddersbury, dealer. (Alcock, Canterbury square)  
**Dunster**, T. Easthousehouse, shipwright. (Kelly, Plymouth)  
**Dowbiggen**, W. Lancaster, merchant. (Mason and Wilson, Lancaster)  
**D'Oliveira**, V. Princes street, merchant. (Vandercom and Light, Rush lane)  
**Dale**, H. Leeds, grocer, &c. (Barber and Browne, Fetter lane)  
**Farrow**, T. York, dealer in spirits. (Jackson, Kingston)  
**Fenner**, T. West Wycombe, shopkeeper. (Edmunds, Lincoln's Inn)  
**Fincham**, W. Tottenham Court road, glass seller. (Fitchman and Pringle, Ely Place)  
**Gidden**, T. Abingdon, currier. (Biagrove, Salisbury street)  
**Garbers**, J. C. H. Liverpool, merchant. (Norris, Liverpool)  
**Gazeley**, S. Great Queen street, merchant. (Illingworth, Frith street)  
**Griffiths**, J. Fleetmarket, vintner. (Rhodes, Cooke, and Handy, St. James's Walk)  
**Hodgson**, J. New Road, St. George's in the East, merchant. (Leveridge, Fore street)  
**Hudson**, J. Derby, wine merchant. (Ward and Locket, Derby)  
**Healy**, J. Laystall street, brewer. (Pearce and Dixon, Paternoster Row)  
**Hancock**, T. Kingswood, clothier. (Lewis and James, Gray's Inn)  
**Holmes**, W. Pudsey, drysalter. (Battye, Chancery lane)  
**Hook**, J. and W. Turner, Bridgefoot, Westminster, coal merchants. (Blunt, Old Pay Office)  
**Haxall**, R. Eton, corn dealer. (Kent and Mears, Clifford's Inn)



- Harrison, J. Sunderland, ship owner. (Grey, Gray's inn)  
 Holden, R. Birmingham, gun maker. (Hore and Cave, Essex street)  
 Isbitt, J. Crown street, shoemaker. (Glynes and Robinson, Burr street)  
 Israel, B. Henage lane, butcher. (Bexwill, Little George street)  
 Julian, T. Old Brentford, scrivener. (Saunders, Brentford Butts)  
 Jackson, J. Manchester, muslin manufacturer. (Chehyre and Walker, Manchester)  
 Jackson, N. W. and G. Bartlett, Gerard street, ironmonger. (Jackson, Fenchurch Buildings)  
 Kemp, W. Knaresborough, flax dresser. (Lyon and Collyer, Bedford Row)  
 Kay, J. Great St. Helen's, scrivener. (Shelton, Grenville street)  
 Lincker, J. Liverpool, woollen draper. (Smart, Staple's inn)  
 Lloyd, D. Oxford street, silversmith. (Dessle, Bream's Buildings)  
 Lloyd, J. Audlem, grocer. (Philpot, Red Lion square)  
 Lard, F. Manchester, liquor merchant. (Ellis, Curfitor street)  
 Mercat, S. and J. Golden Leg court, hosiery. (Jones, Salisbury square)  
 Medd, R. Kingston on Hull, timber merchant. (Allen and Exley, Funnival's inn)  
 Marks, H. High street, St. Giles's, silversmith. (Freame, Little St. Martin's lane)  
 Masou, J. Holborn, hosiery. (Dyne, Serjeant's inn)  
 Merville, G. Lancaster, merchant. (Mafon and Wilson, Lancaster)  
 Moorhouse, jun. J. Bolton le Moors, cotton manufacturer. (Windle, Bartlett's Buildings)  
 Partington, J. Fen court, merchant. (Thomas, Fen court)  
 Phillips, D. Oxford street, stable keeper. (Burgoyne and Fielder, Duke street, Grosvenor square)  
 Porter, W. Kidderminster, baker. (Bigg and Robins, Hatton Garden)  
 Perrins, W. Bedworth, maltster. (Nicholls, Great Russell street)  
 Parker, R. Argyle street, fishmonger. (Johnson, Southampton court)  
 Patience, T. New Broad street, stone mason. (Gatty, Angel court)  
 Robinson, G. Hunfleet, cloth merchant. (Sykes, New inn)  
 Redward, W. Walworth, carpenter. (Williams, Blackman street)  
 Robins, F. Deretend, merchant. (Kinderly and Long, Symond's inn)  
 Riley, G. London Road, Southwark, printer. (Brewer, Cow lane)  
 Rencher, D. Carey lane, ribbon and fancy hat manufacturer. (Lee, Adle street)  
 Scofield, W. Portsea, tailor.  
 Scofield, J. Basinghall street, factor. (Foy, Gloucester street, Whitechapel)  
 Stenehewer, W. and W. Davies, Manchester, siltian manufacturers. (Duckworth and Chippendale, Manchester)  
 Thompson, W. Alton, silk weaver. (Twynham, Temple)  
 Thompson, W. Great Portland street, coal merchant. (Pearson, Temple)  
 Traub, S. Oxford, grocer. (Young, Mitten, and Fownall, Doctor's Commons)  
 Williams, J. Quebec street, baker. (Walthew, Lower Seymour street)  
 Webb, A. Great Tower street and St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Ney and Templer, Mincing lane)  
 Winterbourn, T. and C. Gardner, Carey street, tailors. (Jennings, Great Shire lane)  
 Wood, J. Manchester, machine maker. (Swale, Temple)  
 Wienholt, J. B. London, merchant. (Blunt, Old Fay office)  
 Went, S. jun. Liverpool, merchant. (Braindreth, Liverpool)  
 Wilks, Jos. formerly of Cruthedfriars, now of Hamburgh, merchant. (Smith and Son, Basinghall street)
- DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.**
- Ayton, J. Charing Cross, Staffordshire warehousman, May 23  
 Adamson, J. Cateaton street, linen draper, June 2  
 Ainsworth, J. Turton, Whitster, June 9  
 Bradbury, S. Basinghall street, broker, June 1  
 Birkitt, W. Liverpool, builder, May 18  
 Banner, T. P. New court, merchant, May 23  
 Bethman, S. M. Turnwheel lane, merchant, June 6  
 Beaumont, F. Wakefield, ironmonger, June 1  
 Elges, P. sen. Fish street Hill, undertaker, June 6  
 Betton, R. Birmingham factor, June 1  
 Barford, J. Holborn Bridge, linen draper, June 26  
 Coats, J. Liverpool, merchant, May 18  
 Cox, J. sen. Shoe lane, jeweller, May 23  
 Carr, R. Bury, banker, May 19  
 Chester, N. Butcher Row, Ratcliffe, carpenter, May 23  
 Chiles, J. jun. Penton street, brandy merchant, June 9  
 Chiles, J. Bow lane, warehousman, May 16  
 Cope, H. Frenwich, carpenter, June 9  
 Cullford, T. and G. Barrow, Strand, musical instrument makers, June 9  
 Drury, T. and R. Gilbert, Bread street, ribbon weavers, June 9  
 Elkrick, J. Great Bolton, cotton manufacturer, June 10  
 Fielder, J. and H. Ralton, Newgate street, linen draper, June 2  
 Faulkner, S. L. Dillon, and J. Hurt, Bolton le Moors, cotton spinners, May 27  
 Flitch, J. Libow lane, wine merchant, June 6  
 Friend, J. Bermondsey street, fellmonger, June 9  
 Fearon, H. St. Mary Axe, factor, June 6  
 French, D. Wellingborough, mercer, June 9  
 Groom, J. Brentford, baker, May 23  
 Guest, H. Blackman street, oilman, June 6  
 Grigg, W. Wickham Market, linen draper, June 6  
 Gosford, R. H. Pitfield street, baker, June 9  
 Cowan, G. Great Ormond street, merchant, June 30  
 Holmes, R. Little Hampton, dealer, May 19  
 Holmes, E. Foster lane, jeweller, June 6  
 Harper, W. and J. Wilson, Budge Row, merchants, May 16  
 Hare, M. Kingston, grocer, May 29  
 Hawkins, J. sen. and jun. Rotherhithe Wall, boat builders, June 3  
 Higgers, S. Strand, Pocket-book maker, June 6  
 Hedenberg, E. C. and D. Boileau, Kingston, merchants, June 10  
 Johnson, M. and J. Angmering, shopkeeper, May 19  
 Johnson, R. Old City Chambers, merchant, June 9  
 Johnston, H. Purley, merchant, June 9  
 Jones, E. Sharrard street, victualler, June 9  
 Jacob, J. Eye, brewer, June 2  
 Lawton, S. Rotherhithe, ship carver, May 16  
 Livesley, S. Liverpool, bricklayer, May 21  
 Longman, J. and F. F. Broderip, Chesapeake, musical instrument makers, May 23  
 Law, J. Strand, tallow chandler, May 23  
 Lewis, T. Abingdon, hemp manufacturer, June 2  
 Lane, J. T. Frater, and T. Boylton, Nicholas lane, merchants, June 2  
 Long, G. Malden, shopkeeper, June 20  
 Martin, R. Bristol, mariner, May 18  
 Mills, T. Saddleworth, clothier, May 20  
 Morris, D. Burslem, potter, May 28  
 Mead, H. South Bruham, dealer, May 28  
 Mafon, W. jun. Richmond, grocer, June 1  
 Morrell, N. Newton on Oute, dealer, May 20  
 Mullett, T. St. Pancras, vintner, June 9  
 Maillon, H. Baldock, baker, June 1  
 Miller, W. Burr street, merchant, June 13 (final)  
 Nutt, J. Leicester, grocer, May 13  
 Newton, W. Tidewell, vintner, June 1  
 Plafons, J. Worcester, dealer, May 29  
 Pomier, J. Berner's street, jeweller, June 2  
 Pacey, T. Church street, Rotherhithe, mariner, June 13  
 Parken, P. Farnham, brandy merchant, June 1  
 Poole, J. E. and T. Shrigley, Burslem, potters, June 6  
 Priddle, T. G. Snowhill, cheesemonger, June 13 (final)  
 Payne, T. Hounslow, butcher, June 9 (final)  
 Rofeyare, J. Lincombe and Widcombe, mason, May 18  
 Richardson, J. Holborn, linen draper, July 4  
 Richards, J. Gosport, baker, June 3  
 Sweatman, W. Bristol, linen draper, May 23  
 Sharman, J. and J. Hotham, Canon street, grocer, May 19  
 Sikes, S. Huddersfield, and A. Hide, Ashton under Line, bankers, May 23  
 Sikes, S. Huddersfield, banker, May 20 and 21  
 Strahan, J. Ipswich, corn merchant, May 21  
 Slater, G. Liverpool, merchant, May 28  
 Schramm, T. Rochdale, merchant, June 4  
 Smith, J. Bartholomew Close, drug grinder, June 6  
 Smith, J. and S. King, Newgate street, wooden drapers, June 9  
 Sprange, J. Tunbridge Wells, bookfeller, June 6  
 Trelegon, J. Strand, silversmith, May 23  
 Towley, G. Litcomb Regis, miller, June 6  
 Tankard, J. Birmingham, factor, June 1  
 Tankard, J. and R. Birmingham, factors, June 1  
 Tate, W. sen. and jun. Finton, timber merchants, June 16  
 Vine, J. Holborn, linen draper, May 23  
 Vaughan, T. G. Bristol, timber merchant, June 3  
 Wimpenny, J. Honley, clothier, May 18  
 Wilton, T. Chessunt, maltster, May 16  
 Wells, S. Cheltenham, linen draper, May 23  
 White, H. Witham, tailor, May 16  
 Watkins, C. Monmouth, breeches maker, May 25  
 Whitchurch, R. Cambridge, brewer, May 30  
 Webster, H. Fleet street, stationer, May 12  
 Whalley, T. and J. W. Whalley, Friday street, warehousemen, June 9  
 Waller, W. Fore street, Limehouse, grocer, June 23  
 Wilkinson, E. and W. Dudley, Charing Cross, vintners, June 2  
 Weston, J. Camberwell, bricklayer, June 13  
 Watton, S. Cleadon, merchant, June 12 (final)  
 Watton, W. Oxtora street, silk mercer, June 9  
 Yodan, S. Brook's Market, corn chandler, June 9  
 Young, J. Stow Market, grocer, June 2  
 Young, G. and G. Glespie, Budge Row, merchants, June 27

MAR-

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

The Collection at the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, amounted to 793l. 8s. 8d.

That most beneficent and meritorious institution, the Literary Fund Society, has already acquired a firm and permanent establishment. The fund is now above a thousand pounds a year, and is most faithfully administered. Relief is given to authors and their families depressed by age, indisposition or penury; with the most delicate regard to their feelings; and the institution is almost entirely managed without expence, as the council and committee transact the whole of the business gratuitously.

An institution has been founded under the immediate patronage of the Duke of York, for rearing up and educating to the profession of arms, one thousand children, the legal offspring of British soldiers. The ground for the erection of this great national seminary, is purchased of Sir W. Farquhar, near Chelsea College. The funds for the undertaking are to be derived from a parliamentary grant, and one half-penny out of each soldier's daily pay.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Purden, of Camden street, to Miss J. Greene, of Newington green.

Mr. Haslewood, of Hoxton, to Miss Green, of Jermyn-street.

A. Macleod, esq. of Muiravenside, late of Jamaica, to Miss Dalmahoy, sister to the late Rev. Sir J. Dalmahoy, Bart.

At Stepney Church, Mr. J. Dams, of Barford, Nottingham, to Miss Jones, of Black-wall.

At St. John's, Hackney, J. Bramley, esq. of Stamford hill, to Mrs. E. Kellerman, relict of the late J. Kellerman, esq. of the island of Jamaica.

C. Buller, esq. merchant, in Crosby-square, to Miss M. Downs, of Bartholomew lane.

Mr. J. R. Vincent, of the East India House, to Miss M. Gilchrist, of Berner's-street.

At St. George's Bloomsbury, H. T. Jones, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Thomas, of Cobb Court, Suffex.

W. Walker, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Champlain, of Guildford-street.

Mr. Wright, of Lambeth, to Miss Dixon, of Margate.

At St George's Hanover-square, R. Davys, esq. of Newaddfawr, county of Carmarthen, to Miss Meredith, niece to the late Sir J. Meredith, of Brecon.

Mr. A. Palmer, of Fenchurch-street, to Miss Quilter of Hadley, near Barnet.

The Hon. Lieut. Col. W. Fitzroy, to Miss Clarke, sister to Sir S. Clarke, Bart.

L. Williams, esq. of the Army Pay Office,

to Miss M. Barclay, of Tyndale Place, Islington.

At St. Mary's, Newington Butts, Mr. J. Crouch, to Miss S. Brown.

At Marybone Church, G. Gill, esq. of Barbadoes, to Miss C. Wornum, of Wigmore street, Cavendish square.

Capt. Manners, to Miss Rumbold, daughter of the late Sir G. Rumbold, Bart.

M. Wise, esq. Major of the Warwickshire Militia, to Miss Trotman, of Ipswich.

Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart. of Mertham Hatch, Kent, to Miss Hawkins, second daughter of the late T. Hawkins, esq. of Nash-court, in the same county.

Mr. W. Heale, sugar broker, of Queen-street, Cheapside, to Miss C. Hill, of Aldgate High-street.

*Died.*] Mr. J. Lake, printer, son of Mr. T. Lake, stationer and bookseller, of Uxbridge.

At Eastthorndon, Essex, Mrs. Powell, wife of Daniel Powell, esq. of St. Helen's, London.

P. Phillips, Esq. of Sloan-square.

At his chambers, in Tanfield Court, after a few days illness, of a nervous fever, J. Spinks, Sub-Treasurer of the Society of the Inner Temple.

At Acton, Mrs. Price, late of London-street.

At the house of his brother, in Bloomsbury square, J. Dyneley, esq.

In his 70th year, T. Nucella, esq. merchant, of Nicholas Lane.

In George-street, Portman-square, Major P. Foster Hill.

Mr. J. Storer, of Brompton.

Miss Wilson, of Sloane-street.

Of a consumptive complaint, Mrs. Bowring, wife of Mr. Bowring, of the Victualling Office, Deptford. She was the only surviving daughter of the late M. J. Finch, of Elements-lane, Lombard street.

At his son's house, at Battle Bridge, Pancras, aged 82, Mr. R. Smith.

Mrs. Robertson, wife of Dr. Robertson, physician, to Greenwich Hospital.

At his house in Sloane-street, of an inflammation in the lungs, T. J. Cotton, esq. surgeon.

At Edmonton, aged 73, Mrs. S. Huxley, one of the oldest inhabitants of that parish.

In Great Portland street, Mrs. Thresher, widow of the late S. Thresher, esq. of May Fair.

In his 80th year, the Rev. W. Drake, vicar of Isleworth.

At Hampstead, J. Bond, esq. lord of the manor of Hendon.

Mrs. Raven, wife of Capt. W. Raven, of Hackney Terrace.

At



At his lodgings, in Upper Marybone street, aged 99, Mr. T. Leander, musician.

In Park-lane, Mrs. Read, widow of the late H. Read, esq. of Crowood, Wilts.

In Edgar buildings, the lady of —Carrol, esq.

In Golden-square, the lady of W. Abercromby, esq. of Glasfaugh.

At Cobham, aged 75, Mr. H. Crawter.

At Repley, aged 82, Mr. T. Harrison.

In Pall Mall, W. Heberden, M. D. many years fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; he removed to London about the year 1750, having practised physic before in Cambridge. He passed through a long course with the highest reputation, as well for professional skill, as for exemplary morals, and the liberal patronage of science and literature.

At Kennington, the Rev. H. Perfect.

At St. Alban's, aged 85, of which she had been an inhabitant full 40 years, Mrs. M. Edwin, a most respectable supporter of the Presbyterian meeting in that town. She was the widow of Humphry Edwin, esq. son of Sir H. Edwin, Alderman of Tower Ward, and Lord Mayor of London, in one thousand, six hundred, and ninety-eight.

Also Mrs. Leicester, widow of the late Rev. Mr. Leicester, vicar of Hempnall, Norfolk.

In his 28th year, Mr. Charles Brome, engraver. This young man gave every promise of being a valuable member of society, and a very distinguished artist. His father was originally a linen draper in the Hay-market, but has, for several years, retired upon an honourably acquired competency, into Norfolk; where his wife and himself have lived to lament the loss of their two sons. The eldest, after having been settled in a respectable line, and married to an estimable woman, died of a decline about three years ago. The second son, the subject of this little memoir, was well educated, and at about 14 years of age placed as a pupil to Mr. Skelton, the engraver. His manners were engaging and attractive, his mind grateful and affectionate, and his conduct correct and manly. As an artist, he gave promise of attaining future eminence. He drew accurately, and engraved in a clear and transparent style. His portrait of Mr. Pitt, from Owen, is well marked, and a strong resemblance. He sometime since began a print from a beautiful picture of Contemplation, by Romney, which his premature death prevented his completing. He was fond of bathing, and the latter end of last April went one morning at a very early hour to bathe in the Serpentine river. As he swam very well, it is probable that he got over some of the springs, and that the excessive cold produced the cramp. A gentleman some hours afterwards walking on the bank, and seeing his cloaths, supposed that some one was drowned; and on search-

ing the pockets, found a letter addressed to him at his lodgings, where he immediately gave information. Drag-nets were provided, and search made, but the body was not found until the following day.

Aged 81, J. Gape, esq. one of the oldest benchers of the Middle Temple, and of the most ancient and respectable private family in the town.

Aged 45, Capt. D. Hotchkis, of the navy. He entered into the service at eleven years of age, and being a perfect seaman, was made lieutenant after four years and a half service. He was a skilful artillerist, and invented a cannon on new principles, which has undergone a trial before the officers of Artillery at Woolwich. During the tempestuous outward bound voyage of Admiral Christian, the Royal Oak, with 750 British seamen, in the most perilous situation, was, on account of his great nautical knowledge, left entirely to his management and saved.

Sir John Swin Dyer, who, in a fit of insanity, shot himself with a pistol. He had become melancholy since the death, last summer, of his only brother, whom he affectionately loved. His melancholy increased by the absence of his son, who went out Aid de Camp to Sir R. Abercromby, in the expedition to Egypt. He was disappointed of letters which he had, for some time, impatiently expected, and which did not arrive till two days after this unfortunate event. One day he abruptly said to his servant, "Who do you stare at? I am not out of my mind. If you are, I am not." Various other symptoms of increasing derangement were also remarked. He had placed himself in a chair, put the muzzle of the pistol in his mouth, and discharged the shot through his head. The report was heard by his servant in the room above, who came down and found his master expiring. Sir John was formerly a colonel in the guards. His character as a master, a father, a brother, and a friend was truly excellent and exemplary.

Miss M. Hudson, daughter of Mr. R. Hudson, of St. Paul's Cathedral; of rare and admirable talents, considerable literary attainments, and ready skill in music; and of truly moral and religious qualities. She may be said to have perished a martyr to filial duty, never relaxing from her assiduities, to a valuable mother, long and severely afflicted.

At his house in Mansfield street, in his 87th year, of a cancer in the tongue, Gen. Traupaud, Col. of the 92d regiment of foot, and the oldest general in the service. He was related to the Marshal Turenne, the Duke of Bouillon, the Duke de la Fore, and others of the French nobility. His family came to this country early in the reign of queen Anne. His father having had a regiment in France, her Majesty gave him a regiment of dragoons, which he commanded in Portugal. The General served under his late Majesty in the battles



tles of Dettingen, and Val, alias Lafeldt, in Germany, and was also present at the battles of Fontenoy, Falkirk and Culloden, and at the capture of Guadaloupe.

After a few days illness, M. Nelson, esq. one of the secretaries to the Navy Board, and elder brother to Lord Nelson; he was shortly to have received an appointment of commissioner of Customs or Excise, till a vacancy should have happened at the Navy Board, to which he would then have been removed.

General Sir Ralph Abercromby, of the wounds he received in a hard-fought battle, at the head of the British army in Egypt. For himself, it might have been happier, if the battle had been finally decisive of the fate of that country.—Sir Ralph Abercromby was of a very ancient and distinguished, but not opulent, family in North Britain. His father had a numerous family, and the sons were destined for active employments, one having been brought up to the law, another to maritime pursuits, and two more to a military life. Of these, the third brother, James, was killed in America, in the battle of Bunker's Hill, being at that time a lieutenant-colonel in the 22d foot. His surviving brother, Robert, is, or was lately, Colonel of the 75th, or Highland regiment, stationed at Bombay. His judicious and successful march across a vast extent of country, to effect a junction with the army of Lord Cornwallis, at Seringapatam, in 1792, entitled him to his full share in the amount of glory in the campaign against the restless and aspiring Tippoo Sultaun. The senior brother filled, with great reputation to his character, the honourable office of a Lord of Session, in which he died. The first commission this able officer bore was as Cornet of the 3d Dragoon Guards, into which he entered on the 23d of May, 1756. He obtained a Lieutenancy in the same regiment, on the 12th of February, 1760, and continued in this corps till the 24th of April, 1762, when he obtained a company in the 3d regiment of horse. In this last regiment, he rose to the rank of Major and Lieutenant-colonel, to the former on the 6th of June, 1770, and to the latter May 19, 1773. In November, 1780, he was included in the list of brevet-colonels, and on the 3d of the same month, next year, was made Colonel of the 103d or King's Irish Infantry, a new-raised regiment, but which being reduced at the peace of 1783, the colonel was placed on half-pay. On the 28th of September, 1787, he was promoted to the rank of Major-general. On the 5th of November, 1795, he obtained the command of the 7th regiment of Dragoons. Sir Ralph was employed on the Continent soon after the present war broke out. On the 25th of April, he had the local rank of Lieutenant-general conferred on him, and enjoyed, on all occasions, the confidence and esteem of the

Duke of York. He commanded the advanced guard in the action on the heights of Cambray, when the Duke of York, in his dispatches relative to this affair, made a commendatory representation of his conduct, and was wounded at Ninewen, on the 27th of October following. He conducted the march of the guards from Deventer to Oldenzaal, in the retreat of the British troops out of Holland, in the winter of 1794—5. In August, 1795, he was appointed to succeed Sir Charles Grey, as commander in chief of the British forces in the West Indies. On the 24th of March, 1796, Grenada was suddenly attacked and taken by a detachment of the army under his orders. He afterwards obtained possession of the settlements of Demerara and Essequibo. St. Lucia was next taken by more difficult exertions, in which the ability of this eminent commander was signally displayed. St. Vincent was likewise, by the middle of June, added to the British conquests. Trinidad, in Feb. 1797, shared the same fate. An unsuccessful attempt upon the Spanish island of Porto Rico, concluded his campaign of 1797, in the West Indies. His military reputation, however, sustained no loss by the failure of the expedition. On his return to Europe, he was, in reward for such important services, invested with the red-ribbon, appointed to the command of the regiment of Scotch Greys, intrusted with the governments of the Isle of Wight, Fort George and Fort Augustus, and on the 26th of January, 1797, raised to the high rank of Lieutenant-general. Sir Ralph was next fixed upon to take the chief command of the forces in Ireland, where the ferment threatened every day to break out into a flame. In that command, he laboured alike to maintain the discipline of the army, to suppress the rising rebellion, and to protect the people from military oppression. From that station he has since been appointed to the chief command of the forces in North Britain, and soon after employed under the Duke of York, in the great enterprise against Holland, where it was confessed by Dutch, French, and British officers, that even victory the most decisive could not have more conspicuously proved the talents of this active and intelligent General, than the conduct pursued by him in an arduous struggle against the difficulties of the ground, the inclemency of the season, inconvenient, yet unavoidable, delays, the disorderly movements of the Russians, and the timid duplicity of the Dutch. His country applauded the choice, when he was invested with the principal command of our army in the Mediterranean, and was sent with an army to dispossess the French of Egypt. Here he accomplished the first duties of a general, in landing with his army (in health, in spirits, and with the requisite intelligence and supplies) in spite of the extraordinary spirit, and pre-concerted resistance, evinced by what were thought to be the bravest



bravest and best disciplined troops in the world. In a word, he fell in an achievement, that crowned his honourable military career. Sir Ralph has not only served his country in a military capacity, but also as a legislator. At the general election in 1774, when his father was living, he was chosen to represent the county of Kinross in parliament, and he continued in the House of Commons till the next general election in 1780. His brother at this time represents the same county. His private character was modest, disinterested, upright, unstained by any negligent or licentious vice. He was naturally re-

served, and extremely silent in mixed society, but easy of access, and he was never known to betray the least symptom of haughtiness. In a word, he was a good son, brother, father, husband, and friend, as well as an able and heroic general. His conduct, indeed, through life, appears to have been founded on the following remarkable lines, written by Frederic the Great :

Dans des honneurs obscurs vous ne vieillirez pas,  
Soldats, vous apprendrez à regir des soldats.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

*Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.*

Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.

### NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The population of the township of Winton and its environs, wherein is carried on the great iron manufactory of Messrs. Millington and Co. late Crawley's:—Houses inhabited 568; uninhabited 13; families 630; males 1539; females 1482; agriculture 211; coal trade 128; smiths and other handicrafts 1200.

Population of Castle Ward. Including every description of persons amounts to 41112.

Population of South Shields. Families 2912; males 5991; females 6313. The rest of the chapelry or parish in Westoe and Harton villages, and out farms contains 123 families, 273 males, and 332 females.

Population of Corbridge.—Males 501; females 531—Total 1032.

Population of Gateshead, including the Fell.—Inhabited houses 1037; uninhabited 64; families 2099; males 3974; females 4623; employed in agriculture 90; in trade 1679.—Total of the parish 8597, of whom 2553 are inhabitants of the Fell.

Lately at Sunderland the foundation stone of a new building for a Subscription Library on a large scale, intended to promote and extend the study of English literature, according to the inscription, was laid by Dr. T. Brown, father of the institution, who deposited an appropriate inscription, in the presence of several other members.

Married.] At Whickham, Mr. G. Dobson, hammer maker, to Miss Hutchinson, both of Smalwell.

At Howlaws, Berwickshire, Mr. G. Carstairs, merchant, in Leith, to Miss H. Drysdale.

In London, Capt. Dunn, to Miss M. Carr, both of the Ballast Hills, near Newcastle.

At Sunderland, Mr. Kirke, coal fitter, to

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Miss Bewick.—Mr. Crow, shipmaster, to Mrs. Gardner, publican.

At Brancepeth, G. Hodgson, esq. of Crook, to Miss Greenwell, of Counden.

At Newcastle, Mr. J. Errington, to Miss El. Snowdon.—Mr. A. Easterby, of Cox-lodge cottage, to Mrs. Marshall, of Newcastle.—Mr. Burn, ship-builder, of Monk Wearmouth, to Miss Foster, of Whitburn.—The Rev. Mr. Turnbull, minister of the Postern Chapel, to Mrs. J. Fennings.

At Kelfo, J. Cunningham, esq. to Miss M. Elliott, second daughter of the late Mr. G. Elliott, bookseller.—J. D. Nesham, esq. of Houghton-le-Spring, to Miss Hill, of Blackwell, near Darlington.

At Ryton, Mr. M. Dunn, to Miss B. Todd, both of Stella.

Died.] At Newcastle, aged 52, Mrs. Maxwell, wife of Mr. Maxwell, surgeon.—Suddenly, Mr. A. Dagg, publican.—Aged 50, Mr. J. Taylor, shipwright.

Mr. Rickarby, attorney.—Mr. J. Carr, cooper.—Mr. Jos. Hall, formerly master of a Coffeehouse at Alnwick.

In Gateshead, Mr. Arrowsmith, shoe maker. In a sudden fit of phrenzy, he cut his throat in so desperate a manner, as to occasion immediate death.

At Walker, near Newcastle, Mr. T. Barnes, colliery viewer; a man of transcendent talents to combat the difficulties of an arduous profession; to avert dangers which an ordinary mind had not foreseen, or foreseeing could not have prevented; and of industry and probity to obtain the confidence of his employers, and secure their respect and esteem.

At South Church, near Bishop Auckland, Mr. W. Richmond, late common-brewer.

At Sunderland, Miss M. Harrison.—Miss A. Dobson.—Mrs. Estobb, widow of the late Capt. Estobb.

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Of

\* Of an apoplexy, Mr. L. Robson, of Rhyhope lane, near Sunderland.

Near Mussalburgh, in Scotland, Mrs. M. Ronald, relict of the late C. Ronald, minister of Kelfo.

At Norton, near Stockton, W. Wray, esq. formerly an eminent fadler at Stockton.—Mrs. Christopher, mother of Mr. R. Christopher, bookseller of Stockton.

At Stockton, in a decline, Master Fox.—

At Chester-le-street, Mrs. A. West, and on the following day her son William.

Near Sunderland, at an advanced age, Mr. Robinson, many years a respectable farmer there.

At Sellaby, the Hon. Fr. Vane, second son of Henry, the first Earl of Darlington, and uncle to the present Earl, and Deputy Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital; he was a respectable gentleman, who, not contented with giving moral precepts, preached up benevolence by example, and his whole life was a constant series of doing good; he was at once the polite scholar and the accomplished gentleman, endowed with a good understanding, and a refined taste. He represented the county of Durham in parliament for many years, but spent the latter part of his life in the country, in agricultural improvements, and the embellishment of his grounds, villa, &c.

At Billingham, Mrs. Aspinwall, wife of the Rev. Mr. Aspinwall, curate of Wolviston.

At Newton by the Sea, aged 76, Mr. Edw. Donisdale.

At Kibblesworth, aged upwards of 70, Mr. Lumley, stone mason; in consequence of having the preceding day taken a quantity of salt petre, then in the house, by mistake, instead of Glauber's salts, for which he expressed a desire. He died in great agony.

At North Shields, in her 68th year, Mrs. M. Lumsden, relict of Mr. E. Lumsden, of Morpeth.

In London, Mr. C. Surtees Sherwood, of the Navy Office, son of R. Sherwood, esq. of Staindrop.—Mr. Applegarth, schoolmaster, at Brandon, near Durham.

At New Callabar, on the coast of Guinea, on the 8th of July last, in his 19th year, Mr. J. Heslop, son of Mr. J. Heslop, schoolmaster, at Allenheads.

At Bishop Wearmouth, Mr. M. Dodd, mason.

At Yarm, aged 75, Mrs. Waldy, relict of Mr. E. Waldy, late of Berwick.—In the prime of life, Mr. R. Hastwell, of Nun Stainton.

#### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Population of Kendal. Inhabited houses 1394; uninhabited 30; families 1671; agriculturists 151; trades and handicraftsmen 3729. Persons not comprised in these classes 3012; males 2950; females 3942; total 6892.

Population of Kirkcubbin, near Kendal, males 441; females 645; total 1086.

It is in contemplation to build a new quay, and otherwise improve the harbour of Whitehorn; a work which cannot fail of being acceptable to and patronized by the ship owners of the ports of Cumberland.

One of the 266 persons whose release from Algerine slavery was lately effected by Mr. Falcon, the British consul, arrived lately at his native place Gosforth, near Whitehaven, after an absence of two-and-twenty years, during which time his friends had received no intelligence whatever concerning him, and had long since supposed him dead.

The depth of rain which fell in Carlisle last month was 862 parts of an inch. The greatest height of the barometer was 30.43 the least ditto 29.22. The greatest height of the thermometer was 68; the least ditto 28 10-2.

At Kendal, on the 12th of last month, the thermometer at eight o'clock, AM, stood at 29°, and excepting the 19th and 25th of January was the coldest day since the commencement of the present year.

*Married.* At Cockermouth, Mr. Scott, principal officer, at the Sun Inn, to Miss Barnes, mantua maker.—Mr. J. Simpson, of Redmain, to Miss Adcock, of Blinderake.

At Broomrig, Olw. Weir, esq. to Miss M. Denholm, daughter of W. Denholm, esq. of Gullyhill.

At Kendal, Mr. T. Burrow, flour dealer, to Mrs. Prickett of Castle Mills.—Mr. T. Graves, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Jackson, of Whitehaven, daughter of the late Capt. Jackson, of the Ann.—Mr. J. Harrison, of Thurstonfield, to Miss J. Nicholson, of Scotby.—Mr. T. Moses, of Brampton, mercer, to Miss E. Bellis of Appleby.

At Workington, Mr. M. Gollighly, to Miss Steel, milliner.—At Distington, Mr. W. Whyore, to Miss H. Knight.

*Died.* At Whitehaven, in the prime of life, after a short illness, Mr. T. Westray, shoemaker.—In an advanced age, Mr. D. Fowles, shoe-maker.

At Carlisle, Mr. T. Barker, brother of Mr. J. Barker, soap-boiler.

At Kendal, Mr. W. Braithwaite, a blind musician.

At Workington, in the prime of life, Miss E. Fawcett.

At Cockermouth, in an advanced age, Mr. T. Scarrow, blacksmith.—Aged 88, Mrs. M. Messenger, widow.—Aged 70, Mrs. Head, widow, late of Branthwaite Hall.—In an advanced age, Mr. W. Dalzell, gardiner.

At Harrington, Mrs. M. Jackson, widow.—In advanced age, Mr. J. Piper.—Mr. J. Elliott.

At Scargreen, in Gosforth, aged 85, Mrs. M. Russell, widow. She has left children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, to the number of 66.

The Rev. Mr. Sanford, minister of Crooke, near Kendal.



In London, aged 78, Mrs. J. Law; and at Mary Port, aged 71, Mrs. Fr. Brocklebank, both sisters to the late Mr. W. Watson, of Whitehaven.

At Moor End, in Ennerdale, aged 80, Mr. J. Williamson.—Mr. J. Myers, of Gill, in Lamplugh.

At Broomfield, near Wigton, aged 78, Mr. T. Walby, of West Newton.

At Castletown, in the Isle of Man, Mr. J. Lawson, aged 65 years; 36 of which he had been an officer of the customs, in that island.

At Panton, near Whitehaven, in her 78th year, Mrs. Cath. Dixon, late of Carlisle.

At Petersburg, near Whitehaven, in his 77th year, Mr. R. Matterfon.

At Dumfries, in Scotland, Mr. R. Gibbs, of the George inn.—A. Coupland, esq. surgeon.

At her brother's house in Preston, of an apoplectic fit, Miss Birdsworth, daughter of W. Birdsworth, esq. of Kirkby Lonsdale.

At Rogerscale, in Lorton, aged 24, Mr. P. Winder.

#### YORKSHIRE.

It appears from the annual report lately delivered to the directors of the YORK DISPENSARY, that the number of patients, admitted, discharged, &c. from March 28, 1800, to March 28, 1801 inclusive, are as follow:—patients remaining under cure at the last annual report 126; admitted since, 868; total 994.—discharged cured, 518; ditto relieved, and time expired, 326; ditto incurable, 1; ditto for irregularity 6; ditto as an improper object 1; died 55, and remaining under cure 87. Total 994. It likewise appears, from the general report of patients admitted and discharged from March 28, 1788, to March 28, 1801 inclusive, that the specific numbers are as follow—patients admitted 11748; discharged cured 8375; ditto relieved and time expired 2000; ditto incurable 17; ditto for irregularity 103; ditto as improper objects 3; ditto died 463; ditto remaining under cure 87. Also that the money received from March 28, 1800, to March 28, 1801 inclusive, is as follows: annual subscriptions, 132l. 17s. donations 5l. 3s. one years interest of money received for the purpose of raising a fund, 24l. 11s. balance due to the treasurer, March 28, 1801, 166l. 6s. 7d.—Total 326l. 17s. 7d. Also that the money disbursed from March 28, 1800, to March 28, 1801 inclusive, is as follows: balance due to the treasurer, March 28, 1800, 84l. 9s. 4½d. apothecary's salary, 60l.; rent to the merchants company, 5l. 5s.; advertisements and printer's bills, 9l. 2s.; coals, 11l. 1s. 5d.; collection of subscriptions, 11l. 11s. 6d.; sugar 3l. 19s.; sundry small payments 5l. 6s. 3½d.; and medicines as per account, 156l. 3s.; total 326l. 17s. 7d. The legacies and donations received from March 28, 1800, to March 28, 1801, towards the fund established for the benefit of this institution, anonymous or otherwise, amount to 66l. 13s. It appears

therefore, that the disbursements of the dispensary in the years 1799 and 1800, have exceeded the annual receipts, in the sum of 166l. 6s. 7d. which balance is now due to the treasurer. This deficiency has arisen, in part, from the great number of patients and the increased expence of medicines, and in part, from a diminution of the annual subscriptions, some of which have been dropt altogether. At a dispensary, suppose a family to be distressed at one and the same time, with sickness and poverty; for instance, if the father, mother, or any of their helpless children be dangerously ill, and unable to obtain medical assistance, elsewhere, if they can procure recommendation, they have immediately both advice and medicines, in consequence of the bounty of their subscribers. They can likewise have attendance at their own houses when unable to go out, which is generally the case in fevers, inflammations, small-pox, measles, sore throats, &c. It may be urged as an additional claim or inducement whereby to solicit and hope for, the charitable support of the opulent, that all the numerous class of infectious disorders are more properly admitted at a dispensary, than into an hospital, where the infection, by being confined, might communicate the sickness to a great extent.

Statement of the number of broad and narrow cloths, milled in the West Riding, in the last twelve months: broad cloths, 285,581 pieces, containing 9,253,966 yards; narrow cloths, 169,262 pieces, containing 6,014,420 yards. Increased in broad cloths, 13,096 pieces, or 457,278 yards. Decreased in narrow cloths 10,906 pieces, or 362,857 yards.

The following statement will give some data, on which to ground a tolerably certain calculation of the general advance of PAROCHIAL TAXES, and which will, perhaps, be thought more than a collateral argument in favour of peace: in Holbeck, in the parish of Leeds, the poor rates in the year 1793, amounted to 390l. 8s. 11½d.; in 1800, they amounted to 1282l. 16s. 10d. In Gilderfome, in 1793, the parochial disbursements were 266l. 11s. 1d.; in 1800 they were 800l. N. B. There are not 900 acres of land in the township. In Idle, in 1793, they amounted to 412l. 14s. 3½d.; from May 1800, to Feb. 1801, they amounted to 1954l. 12s. 6½d. In Coverly, in 1793, the amount was 250l.; in 1800, it was 1240l. In Alverthorp, in 1793, they amounted to 480l. 19s. 3d.; in 1800, to 1917l. 6s. 4d. and greatly increased since. These taxes in Horburg, have, within the same time been increased from about 260l. to 2600l. and in Hunstet, they amounted in 1792, to 747l. 16s. 4d.; but from May 1800, to Feb. 1801, to 3055l. 12s. 2½d.

The premium offered by the AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of HOWDENSHERE, for the best nag stallion that should be shewn at Howden, April 18, was decided, by five gentlemen of superior judgment, in favour of young Fireaway, the property of Messrs.



Garlick and Levitt, which, in all his paces, is allowed by the best judges, to be equal, as a fast trotting horse, to any in the kingdom. In the years 1798 and 1799, a public challenge was offered for him to trot any stallion for 100 guineas, but which was not accepted.

At the late shew of fat cattle at Howden, which had long excited the curiosity of the public, it was determined, after a fair review and examination by the judges, viz. Mr. Harper, Mr. Oxley, and Mr. Dawtry, that Mr. Wood, of North Cave, shewed the fattest ox, (a capital beast that was shewn last Trinity at Cave fair, and afterwards at Wakefield), and Mr. Hall of Ellerton, the fattest cow; described as of the short horn breed, six years old, remarkably small boned, and milked up to last Midsummer; in fact, it has the character of being the greatest little beast in the kingdom. These two gentlemen, together with Mr. Vickers of Swinfleet, had each engaged previously for twenty guineas a-side, to shew the fattest ox, and the fattest cow on Saturday, April 11, or to forfeit ten guineas a beast; Mr. Hall forfeited for the ox, and Mr. Wood for the cow; Mr. Vickers stood for both the betts, and shewed both ox and cow.

Lately a hen, belonging to Mr. Wm. Stavely, of Thormanby, laid three eggs, all perfectly shelled, within an hour and a quarter; one of which was about the size of a bullfinch's egg, another that of a magpye, and a third the common size of a hen's egg.

A remarkable hog, the property of Mr. J. Carter, of Downer's Mill, and fattened by him, when lately killed, weighed as follows: The head 6st. 3lb; flesh 11st. 4lb. belly piece 5st. 4lb. first side 36st. 6lb. second side 41st. 6lb. loose fat 4st. 6lb. total 106st. 5lb. Its value, at the present exorbitant price of 6s. per stone, will be found to be no less than 31l. 19s. 9d.

A mail coach has been lately established from Sheffield to Birmingham, by which means all letters for the West of England, America and Lisbon, will be expedited a day sooner than formerly.

*Population of Sheffield.*

<i>Townships.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Sheffield	15483	15831	31314
Ecclefall Bierlow	2675	2687	5362
Brightside Bierlow	2028	2002	4030
Attercliffe	1222	1059	2281
Hallam Nether	1041	933	1974
Hallam Upper	459	355	794
	22888	22867	45755

It is remarkable that in this parish the division of the sexes should be so nearly equal; in most other places the females present a very considerable majority.

*Married.* Mr. Minnithorpe, of Pigburn, near Doncaster, to Miss Smith, of Arkley.

At Danby, near Whitby, Mr. G. Walker, aged 65, to Miss A. Campion, aged 24.—S. Walker, esq. of Maibrough, near Rotherham, to Miss Palmer, of Naburn, near York.—

R. York, esq. son of W. York, esq. of Leeds, merchant, to the Hon. Miss Laithells, daughter of Lord Harewood, of Harewood house, near Leeds.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Ingham, merchant, to Miss A. Hall, daughter of H. Hall, esq.—Mr. G. Evers, to Miss Walker.—Mr. W. Ottley, of Wakefield, to Miss E. Barker, of Mattersey.—Mr. R. White, of Padley, to Mrs. S. Forster, house-keeper to the Rev. Mr. Mackenzie, of Sheffield.—Mr. E. Stickney, of the Mill, near Beverley, to Miss M. Butler, of Beverley.—Mr. J. Mawson, of Skipton, aged 64, to Miss Paine, of Burley, near Otley, aged 23.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Hope, to Miss M. England.—Mr. G. Levick, button manufacturer, to Miss A. Wragg.—Mr. J. Taylor, of Acomb, to Miss Dowes, of Whitby.—Mr. J. Ritchie, watchmaker, of Hull, to Miss Hellard, of Drypool.

At Whitby, Mr. T. Knaggs, attorney, to Miss Hayes, of Aislaby, near Pickering.—Mr. W. Harrison, corndealer, of Beverley, late of Drewton, to Miss E. Marr, youngest daughter of Mr. T. Marr, of Bentley, near Beverley. Mr. J. Ellis, of Wadsley, victualler, to Miss E. Robinson, of Sheffield.—Mr. J. Riley, grocer, to Miss H. Slater; and, Mr. J. Pagdin, to Mrs. Hoyle, all of Sheffield.

At Doncaster, Mr. R. Barker, to Miss Clayton.—Mr. Boothroyde, bookseller and stationer, to Miss Hurst; both of Pomfret.

At Warton, near Pocklington, Mr. T. Hessay, to Mrs. J. Leadley.—Mr. Munby, attorney, to Miss J. Pearson, both of York.

At Burlington, D. Taylor, esq. captain in the Volunteers, to Miss Hervey, of the quay.

At Leeds, Mr. G. Evers, to Miss Walker, Mr. J. Summers, merchant, to Miss H. Braithwaite.—Mr. T. Butler, iron-founder, to Miss A. Beecroft, both of Kirkstall Forge, near Leeds.—Mr. T. Watson, jun. of Shipton-upon-Swale, to Miss Dowthwaite, of Thornton-le-moor, near Northallerton.

*Died.* At York, Mrs. Wiggins, relict of captain J. Wiggins, of the 2d regiment of the West York Militia.—Aged 56, C. Taylor, esq. lieut. col. of the 3d, or King's own regiment of dragoons.—Aged 96, Mrs. Jane Barker, sister of the late Mr. R. Barker, upholsterer.—Aged 69, Mrs. Mush.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Drake.—Mr. B. Nelson, merchant.

At Hull, aged 62, Mrs. E. Johnson, wife of Mr. J. Johnson.

In his 81st year, greatly respected by his numerous friends and acquaintance, Mr. T. Browne, for many years a respectable bookseller and stationer; near 30 years librarian to the Hull Subscription Library, and great uncle to the Rev. T. Browne, author of many beautiful poetical pieces, which formerly appeared in the Hull Advertiser, under the signature of Alexis, since collected and published for the benefit of his widow. Aged



1. Aged 20, Mrs. Linwood, wife of Mr. Linwood, butcher.—Aged 97, Mrs. Dalton.—Aged 31, very suddenly, Mr. H. Featherstone, surgeon and apothecary; respectable in his profession, and highly esteemed by his family and numerous friends.

At Scarborough, aged 83, Mrs. Sunley, widow.—Aged 65, Mr. J. Hugill, common councilman.—Mr. Betrame, an emigrant priest.

At Sheffield, aged 24, Miss M. Unwin.—Mr. S. Shirt, of West Bar Green, inn-keeper.—Of an inflammation in the stomach, Mrs. Nicholson.

At Bradford, Mrs. Lambert, wife of Mr. Lambert, attorney.—Mr. William Smith, grocer.

At Richmond, aged 12 years, Miss E. Hutchinson, daughter of Dr. Hutchinson.

At Howden, Mr. Barker, son of J. Barker, esq. banker, a young man much respected.

At Market Weighton, Mrs. Burfitt, wife of J. Burfitt, esq.—Mr. R. Potts, of Fari-bourn, near Ferrybridge; many years concerned in the London and Newcastle wag-gons.

At Little Sheffield, Mrs. Fielding, of the New Inn.—Aged 31, Mr. B. Beldon, of Darnall, near Sheffield.—At an advanced age, Mr. R. Goodwin, of Tinsley, wheelright.

At Afieldby, near Howden, advanced in years, Mr. J. Suttill, of considerable note, for the many and surprising cures effected by him, by the use of herbs.

At Thorne, aged 32, Miss M. Staniland.

At Everthorp, near Cave, in his 64th year, Mr. E. Turner, sen. His father, Mr. J. Turner, of Walsingham, in his 100th year, is in perfect health, possessed of all his faculties, and frequently walks 20 or 30 miles without being much fatigued.

Mrs. Alderson, wife of C. Alderson, esq. of Tickhill.—In his 49th year, Mr. T. Sorby, of Attercliffe, partner in the house of Sorby, Hobson, and Co. of Spittle Hill, near Sheffield, and formerly master of a respectable academy at Attercliffe.—Mr. Needham, of Bolton, near Doncaster.

At Stillington, aged 46, Mr. H. Tennant, of Martin Lordship.—Aged 25, Mr. J. Sawyer, of Greenhammerton, dissenting minister.—In his 55th year, Mr. B. Appleby, of Farnley Water Mill, near Leeds.

At Gomerfall, near Leeds, Mr. L. Terry, late of York.—In his 71st year, W. Forster, esq. of Rillston, near Skipton, in Craven.—Mrs. Hanfow, widow, of Osmonthorpe, near Leeds.—At Ashes, in Saddleworth, in his 91st year, Mr. J. Broadbent.

At Otley, Miss Beck, daughter of Mr. Beck, grocer.—Miss Barlett, only daughter of Mr. Barrett, attorney.—Mr. J. Hodgson, of Cross Hill, near Halifax, cloth dresser, many years foreman to Messrs. Brothers, Swaine, and Co. merchants.—In his 58th year, Mr. Lockhead, of Halifax, law-stationer, several years assistant in the office of the late

R. Parker, esq.—Aged 83, Mr. W. Nichols, of Kirkstall, near Leeds.

At Askrig, in Wensley Dale, in her 50th year, Mrs. Brougham, wife of Mr. Brougham, surgeon; universally respected as a good neighbour and charitable to the poor.—

Mr. A. Balme, worsted manufacturer, of Bowling, near Bradford.

At her father's house in Grovenor-square, London, Miss E. Stanhope, 3d daughter of W. S. Stanhope, esq. of Cannon Hall, near Wakefield.

At Armley House, near Leeds, Mr. W. Clifton, 2d son of the late Mr. Clifton, of Badsworth, near Pomfret.

At Castleton, after a short illness, aged 88, Mr. G. Jackson, late of Stokesly.—Mr. J. Barker, of Newton, near Helmsley.

At Rochampton, the lady of General C. Burton, of Hull Bank, governor of Canada, and M. P. for Beverley.—After a lingering illness, Mrs. Norton, of Roundhay, near Leeds.

At Farfield, near Addingham, in his 61st year, J. Marsden, esq. a quaker, of unsullied integrity and amiable purity of manners, and a generous friend and benefactor to the poor in his neighbourhood.

The Rev. J. Robinson, of Welburn, and rector of Epworth.—Aged 69, Mrs. H. Wade, widow of Mr. J. Wade, late of Idle.

At Winden, near Riga, where he was detained by the embargo, Captain J. Camp, master of the ship Enterprize, of Hull.

#### LANCASHIRE.

The outline of the plan for the improvement of the town of Liverpool, (as mentioned in our last number) is, that a large quadrangle or area shall be formed to the northward of the exchange, which is intended to be inclosed on the north-east and north-west sides, by a uniform range of buildings, in a stile of architecture similar to that which prevails on the north point of the exchange, so as to connect the whole under the general denomination of the Liverpool Exchange, with piazzas, streets, avenues, &c. &c. for the convenience of the public. One part of these buildings, it is proposed, to appropriate for a public coffee room, and the rest, comprehending one side of the square, to purposes most likely to contribute to the accommodation and promotion of the mercantile interests of the inhabitants more particularly for the use of merchants, brokers, underwriters and others, resorting for business to the Stock Exchange; it will consist of two very large rooms one above the other, with suitable committee rooms and other conveniences. The sum of 80,000l. was subscribed in less than three hours, for the purpose of effecting this desirable object, although no person was allowed to subscribe for more than 10 shares, and very few availed themselves of that liberty. Indeed a very considerable number of respectable merchants and others were disappointed of gaining admission to the scheme, in consequence of the extreme avidity of sub-

scribing.



scribing. In the course of the day, the shares bore a premium of 10 guineas.

On April 5, 1801, the inhabitants of Rochdale, Oldham, Royton, Middleton, Chadderton, &c. met, to the number of 10,000, on Tandle hills, to take into consideration the present high price of provisions. No florid orator attempted, by a pompous display of words, to mislead these children of want, whose meagre countenances and tattered clothes proclaimed them to be the sons of labour. Among other resolutions adopted unanimously, were the following: that the war in which we are unfortunately engaged, is the sole cause of the unparalleled high price of provisions. That the war hath been the means, in the hands of the late administration, of enriching contractors, &c. at the expence of the great body of the labouring poor. That under whatever pretext wars have been made, the greater number of those wars in which this country hath been engaged, have had the same object in view: That the war hath more than doubled the national debt, &c. That Mr. Pitt's saying that the commerce of the country was never so flourishing at any former period, as it is now, when almost all the ports of Europe are shut against us, argues in him a degree of untruth, never surpassed in the annals of history. That nothing less than immediate peace, a thorough reform in the representative system, and a reduction of the national debt, &c. can be efficient to redress our grievances, &c. and lastly, that we cordially unite in the propriety of conducting ourselves, with every degree of firmness, decorum, and peace; convinced that all tendency to disorder, or riot, must be more and more destructive of the great and invaluable constitutional rights we are in pursuit of. As the poverty of these innocent, industrious sufferers, consisting chiefly of poor mechanics and artificers, whose general appearance exhibited a variety of wretchedness, entitles them to the pity of all who feel as men, so does their peaceable deportment, in these times of public distress, entitle them to the sincere cordial approbation of their countrymen.

*Population of Blackburn.*—Males, 5559; females, 6421. Total 11980. Houses inhabited, 2339, by 2405 families. Uninhabited houses 13. Persons chiefly employed in agriculture, 34; in trade, manufactures, or handicraft, 6707. Persons not comprehending the preceding classes, 5239. Total 11980.

About three years ago, the population of Blackburn amounted to 10672 individuals; by a census taken at that time; so that it appears the increase, since, has been 1038, notwithstanding the great numbers of young men who have enlisted, a spirit for which has been remarkably predominant during that period.

*Population of the Parish of Liverpool.*—Inhabited houses, 11446; uninhabited houses, 285; families 17989; males, 34382; fe-

males, 43326. Total number of inhabitants, 77708; exclusive of families residing at Bootle, Kirkdale, Everton, West Derby, Wavertree, Toxteth Park, and independently of upwards of 6000 seamen.

It is intended to dig a new basin, for the use of the Leeds and Liverpool canal company, on the east side of the canal in Liverpool, which will extend from the north Graving Dock, nearly to the top of Plumbe-street, and to contain about 7000 cubic yards, the average depth being about two yards. The masonry of the said basin, will be about 1200 cubic yards.

Great improvements have lately been made in Oxford-street, leading from St. Peter's church, in this town, to Rusholme, Didsbury, &c. That street is now not only well paved in the middle, but also neatly gravelled on each side, with commodious foot roads, completely finished. It will thus be of great utility, not only to the inhabitants of that neighbourhood, but to those residing in Dean Gate, King-street, and the other central parts of the town. This road now forms one of the pleasantest avenues or entrances into a town to be seen any where. The parish, it appears, is also paving Brook-street, through Garrat Fold, to Rusholme-lane, which, when finished, will form another very material improvement to that part of the country.

The tunnel at Furnley in this county was lately opened by the Leeds and Liverpool canal company, when several flats laden, were taken on it from that place to Enfield; distant about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Blackburn.

*Married.*] At Manchester, Mr. S. Faulkner, to Miss J. Chew.—W. Hurst, esq. to Miss Crompton.—Mr. J. Thompson, stationer, to Miss A. Downs.—Mr. T. Heighway, of Burton, Stafford, to Miss Wright, of Oldham-street.—Mr. J. Smethurst, to Miss E. Sharp.—Mr. T. Moss, to Miss E. Hampson.—Mr. J. Middlewood, fruiterer, to Miss A. Gornall.—Mr. W. Boyd, to Miss Brocklehurst.—Mr. J. Molyneux, to Miss A. Chestyre, of Salford.—Mr. T. S. Fogg, of Manchester, to Miss E. Baron, of Walslow.

At Blackburn, Mr. J. Holden, to Miss A. Wood.—Mr. T. Giles, merchant, of Lancaster, to Miss Redmayne, of Yealboro', near Ingleton, in Yorkshire.

At Lancaster, Mr. T. Robinson, merchant, to Miss Shackleton.—Mr. W. Salisbury, merchant, to Miss Millers.—Mr. W. Jackstone, of Manchester, to Miss Clews, of Newcastle-under-Line.—R. Monk, esq. to Miss Waring, both of Burfcough.—Mr. J. Whitehead, of Heighchapel, to Miss M. Hilton, of Cross Bank.—Mr. J. Mackie, cotton-merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss A. Clough, of Ashton, near Warrington.—Mr. G. Redford, of Manchester, to Miss Greenhough, of Al-garth, in Yorkshire.

At Prestwich, Mr. T. Becket, son of the Rev. J. Becket, minister of Lees, to Miss Traversy.



Traver, late of Mumps.—Mr. Craven, of Manchester, to Miss Laycock, of Bretton, near Barnsley.—Mr. J. Brierly, manufacturer, of Sheep Walhes, near Oldham, to Miss A. Nield, of Oldham.

At Liverpool, E. Lees, esq. of Oldham, to Miss Parry.—Mr. W. Kinsey, calico printer, of London, to Miss E. Hope, of Liverpool.—Mr. P. H. Scott, to Miss M. Fisher.—Mr. R. Cladstone, merchant, to Miss Stewart.—Mr. Weston, miniature painter, to Miss E. Neale.—Mr. T. Colville, of Liverpool, to Miss C. Hancock, of Congleton.—Capt. R. Shiminin, to Miss Tillot, both of Ramsay, in the Isle of Man.—Mr. A. Coates, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss A. Lenthall, of Wigan.

At Walton, Mr. W. Mathews, to Miss Holiday.

*Died.*] At Manchester, aged 56, Hol. Akers, esq. Mr. J. Adcock, clerk to Messrs. Worthington, Cardwell, and Co. Aged 19, Miss B. Marshall. The Rev. H. B. Peacock, minister of the New Jerusalem church; esteemed and regretted by his congregation, and his numerous friends, as an able preacher, indefatigable in his ministerial labours, and a truly pious christian. Mrs. Gardner, wife of Mr. S. Gardner, merchant. Mr. T. Wilkinson, employed as clerk 24 years to Messrs. Barton, merchants.

At Salford, Mr. E. Howarth.

At Liverpool, Mrs. Croft, wife of Mr. E. Croft, butcher. Mrs. Abbott, wife of Mr. G. Abbot, merchant. Mrs. Oneill. Mr. J. Linniker, mercer and draper. At his lodgings, after a short illness, Mr. Mahl, of Dantzick. Suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, —Mr. J. Fawcett, brother of Mr. W. Fawcett. Of a scarlet fever, Miss Clay.—Mrs. Banning, wife of Mr. Banning, postmaster.—Mr. S. Webster, late of Toxted Park.

In Devonshire Place, London, Mrs. Shuttleworth, wife of R. Shuttleworth, esq. of Baton Lodge, in this county.

At Vernon's Hall, near Liverpool, aged 72, the Rev. R. Simpson.

At Lower Walton, near Warrington, aged 87, Mr. S. Robinson. He was father to nine children, grandfather to 34, great grandfather to 122, and great-great-grandfather to two.

At a very advanced age, Mr. J. Barber, inn-keeper, of Didbury.—The Rev. H. Cunliffe, M. A. chaplain to Lord Byron, and late minister of Ardwick.

At Lancaster, Mr. J. Tomlinson.—Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. J. Atkinson, liquor merchant.—E. Stuart, jun. esq.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Howarth, wife of Mr. Howarth, sadler.

At Bolton, aged 55, lieut. Yates, late a resident of Smithy Door, in Manchester.

At the seat of T. Ecclestone, esq. of Scarisbrick, W. Dicconton, esq. of Wrightington Hall, in this county.

At Chorley, Mr. Warbrick, attorney.

At Lymmex, aged 74, Mrs. Leigh.

In Milk-street, London, Mr. Alex. Duxbury, surviving partner of the late J. Birch, esq. of Chorley.

On the Coast of Africa, captain J. Fayer, of the ship Annabella.

Mr. J. Booth, of Failsworth.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Married.*] In London, Mr. Jepson, son of Mr. Jepson, of Hawarden, to Miss M. Barker, daughter of the late Mr. Barker of Chester.—Mr. J. Allen, miller, to Miss H. Slack, both of Macclesfield.—Mr. J. Whitehead, shoemaker, of Hanging Ditch, to Miss Oaks, of Wood Green.—Mr. R. Fearnall, jun. of Chester, to Miss Wollrich, of Calveley Hall.—Mr. J. P. Conway, linen draper, of Chester, to Miss Williams, of Plas-y-Ward, near Ruthin, Denbighshire.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Jones, formerly of the Roebuck public house.—Lieut. Buckley, late of the 4th regiment of foot.—In his 27th year, of a rapid decline, Mr. C. Wright, jun. son of Mr. C. Wright, mercer, much esteemed and respected on the road, as a traveller; a profession, in which, notwithstanding his youth, he had been engaged, at least, 10 years.

Miss Whitney, of Buglawton, near Congleton; she fell a victim to a pulmonary consumption.

S. Harrison, esq. of Cranage.

At Broughton, near Chester, Mr. R. Salford, late of Liverpool, porter brewer.—At Daresbury, aged 48. P. D. Heron, esq. of Moor.—Mrs. Hignett, of Stapleford.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

At the Florist meeting, held at the Talbot Inn, in Derby, April 18, the under mentioned prizes were adjudged: to Mr. Turner, of Breadfall, for the best green-edged auricula, Gorton's Champion of England 9s.; to Mr. Morley, of Chaddeiden, for the second best ditto, Pott's Delegate of Manchester, 7s.; to Mr. Clark, of Breadfall, for the third best ditto, Atherley's Derbyshire Hero, 5s.; and to Mr. Morley, of Chaddeiden, for the fourth best ditto, Eley's Prince of Wales, 3s.; also to Mr. Morley, of Chaddeiden, for the best white auricula, Valentines Pillar of Beauty, 6s.; and to Mr. Holmes, of Derby, for the second best ditto, Hughes's Pillar of Beauty, 4s.; also to Mr. Bowman, of Melbourne, for the best polyanthus, Brown's King George, 9s.; to Mr. Holmes, of Derby, for the second best ditto, Gabel's Lord Nelson, 7s.; to Mr. Turner, of Breadfall, for the third best ditto, England's Defiance, 5s.; and to Mr. Bowman, of Melbourne, for the fourth best ditto, Sir Hyde Parker, 3s.

*Population of Belper.*—Males, 2265; females, 2235; total, 4500. It contains 893 houses.

*Married.*] At Derby, the Rev. N. Hubbersley, to Miss Tomlinson, both of Wirksworth.—Mr. Johnson, of Bakewell, in this county.

county, to Miss Taylor, daughter of Mr. Taylor, bookseller, of Retford.—Mr. T. Plimmer, of Brailsford, to Miss S. Emery, of Doveridge.—Mr. R. White, farmer, of Padley, in this county, to Miss S. Forster, of Sharrow Head, near Sheffield.—The Rev. L. Short, rector of Ashover, to Miss Howell, daughter of the Rev. W. Howell, vicar of Thornbury, Gloucester.—Mr. Thorne, to Mrs. Potter.

*Died.*] At Derby, at his lodgings in the town, T. W. Gilham, esq. late captain in the 1st. regiment of Guards.—Mrs. Greatorex, widow of Mr. J. Greatorex, master of All Saint's Workhouse.—T. Pearson, esq. of South Wingfield.—Mr. F. Radford, of Little Eaton.

At Ashbourn, aged 57, Mr. W. Earl, formerly of Derby.

At Buxton, of a paralytic stroke, J. Forster, esq. of Leicester Grainge, near Hinckley.

At Measham Lodge, in her 70th year, Mrs. M. Baker, relict of the late J. Baker, gent. of Wolverhampton.

At Lymm, aged 74, Mrs. Leigh.

At Markheaton, R. French, esq. late of Derby.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Nunn, lace-merchant, of Nottingham, to Miss Damms, of Basford, near Nottingham.—Mr. Wilks, of Nottingham, to Mrs. Gilson, of Burton Salmon.—Mr. Johnson, of Sandtoft, to Miss Dawson, of Everton.

At Nottingham, Mr. Trochet, to Miss James, milliner.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mr. Blundell, chymist and druggist.—Aged 60, Mrs. M. Simpson. The wounds she received in consequence of being tossed by an over-drove beast in the market-place, was the melancholy cause of her death.

Same place, Mr. Heyrick, malster.—Master Redfern, apprentice to Mr. Pawlett, grocer and chandler.—Mrs Flower, widow of the late Mr. Flower, shoemaker.—Mr. Toplis, senior, haberdasher.

At Mr. Ragg's, hosier, aged 21, Mr. Scavington, of London; only a few days before he had no other indisposition than a slight cold.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

Though manufactures do not flourish particularly in Lincolnshire, its inhabitants have reason to boast of its large produce of corn and hay, wool and hides, mutton and beef; and at a period when the difficulty of procuring a sufficiency of wholesome and nourishing food presses on the lower ranks of society with unparalleled severity, they have further reason to congratulate themselves that, in no part of the island, probably is this difficulty less felt than in the fenny division of this great county.

In its state there are, indeed, many things satisfactory. An agricultural survey of the whole county has been recently made and published; and this cannot but have stimulated inquiry, and have invigorated emulation. Near Frieston-shore, some hundred acres of salt-marshes, hitherto overflowed by the spring-tides, are now embanking; and, instead of being overspread with waves, they will, in a short time, be covered with rich crops of undulating corn. In draining the fens, attention has hitherto been paid only to local interests; and one error has often been corrected by the substitution of another; but there are not wanting reasons for encouraging the hope, that a more enlightened system of conduct will be pursued; though it must, indeed, be acknowledged, that, with respect to the East Fen, its proprietor, having considerable parliamentary interest, seems determined to oppose its being drained at the proper place, which is Maud Foster.

Measures will, it is expected, be adopted for enclosing not only the east, but the west, and the Wildmore, fens, with those adjacent to the river Welland, a space of land of surpassing fertility, and calculated to equal about one-thousandth part of the whole number of acres cultivated in England. The rash plan of converting the ancient tide-course of the Welland into a canal, and of draining the fen-country by a course more circuitous than the present, which has had many encouragers, will, it is now thought, be abandoned.

Forty years since, the navigation of Boston had nearly disappeared; and both drainage and agriculture were in a state of degradation and debility. Now it is otherwise. The Witham, from the non-execution of detrimental schemes, from the canals which have been dug, from the repair of its ditches, its drains, and its banks, and from the scouring influence of the freshes, and of the tides of ebb and flood, has, within a few years, been materially improved; and, in consequence, the port of Boston has been deepened, which, from its central position, from its security against the attack of an enemy from its situation in a fertile and thriving country, and from its comparative proximity to the Northern Countries of Europe, is of no small consequence to the prosperity of all the eastern coast of the island on the south of the Humber.

New sources of amelioration will be called into existence. In consequence of the drainage of the fens, many additional streams will be formed; much water, which before stagnated to the injury of the animal and vegetable world, and was literally sunk in the earth, or scattered in the air by the solar power of evaporation, will be made to minister to the wants of man; and it is probable, that, in consequence of the advance of knowledge, and of the direction which will be given to the newly created streams, they will acknowledge the sovereignty of the Witham, and pour



pour into its channel the tribute of their waters. Nor is it unlikely, that, in time, the principal part of the country will more than recover its ancient activity and extent of trade, though it may never, perhaps, altogether regain its relative importance, nor approximate to London, to Liverpool, and to Hull, in the tonnage of its shipping, and the value of its imported commodities. Whilst, in the 6th year of the reign of King John, the merchants of London paid, as their share of a tax on lands and goods, 836l. those of Boston paid 780l.; and afterwards Boston was one of the favourite residences of the German merchants of the *Steel-yard*, who were extremely opulent, and a branch of the great commercial confederacy of the Hans Towns. At length, perhaps, the ship-owners and importer of the Witham, imitating those of the Thames, the Mersey, and the Humber, will form docks, conspicuous for their beauty, convenience, and extent.

In awakening the spirit of improvement on the subject of drainage, and in giving it a judicious direction, the county is particularly indebted to two recent pamphlets of Mr. WILLIAM CHAPMAN, a merchant of Boston. Extensively acquainted with the past occurrences of the county, and having often contemplated, with an accurate eye, the tides, the currents, and the sand-banks, in the Witham and in Boston-deeps; he has been peculiarly successful in pointing out the most advantageous plans for the improvement of that river, and of the port of Boston, and the mischiefs which would result from closing up the mouth of the Welland.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Duckitt, farmer, to Miss Hannah, both of Fulstow.

At Louth, Mr. J. Philipson, butcher, to Miss Edwards.—Mr. W. Hobson, of Raithby, to Miss Overton, of Belleau.—Mr. J. Yerburch, of Frampton, to Miss Betts, of Boston.

At Gainsboro', Mr. J. Dean, wharfinger, to Miss M. Calcroft.

At Wragby, Mr. Westmoreland, aged 75, to Miss Wheatley, aged 22.—Mr. T. Chatterton, of Fanthorpe, to Miss West, of Somercoates, near Louth.—J. Dodds, esq. of Kirton, near Boston, to Miss A. Exton, of Couthorpe.—Mr. G. Woodhouse, farmer, of Wellingore, to Miss S. Horry, of Navenby.—Mr. Lee, an eminent farmer and grazier, of Lutton, to Miss Booth, of the White Lion-inn, Spalding.—Mr. T. Butler, draper and grocer, of Market Deeping, to Miss Bellars, of Maxey.

At Sleaford, Mr. W. Rollison, flax-dresser, to Miss M. Elkington.

At Heckington, Mr. W. Barnatt, bricklayer, to Miss M. Almond.—Mr. W. Ashton, ironmonger, of Louth, to Miss Wilson, of Hull.—Mr. Welby, of Ilington, to Miss Hall, of Westboro'.

At Partney, M. Flenders, esq. Captain of

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the Investigator, a ship now fitting out by Government, on a voyage of discovery, to Miss Chappel, daughter of the late Mr. Chappel, of Hull, and daughter-in-law to the Rev. W. Tyler, of the former place.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, aged 21, Miss M. Hayward, second daughter of Mr. J. Hayward, stonemason.

At Boston, Mrs. Broughton, wife of Mr. Alderman Broughton.

At Stamford, aged 61, Mr. D. Peasegood, mason.—Aged 71, Mr. Miller, senior, breeches-maker.—Aged 87, Mrs. E. Goodwin.—Miss A. Hurst, youngest daughter of the late J. Hurst, esq.

At Grantham, Mrs. Turner, a widow lady.—Mr. Sidney, of the Rutland Arms.—Mrs. Green, a widow lady.

At Waltham, Mr. Raifbeck, farmer and grazier.—Mr. D. Hyde, of Cockerington, near Louth.—In her 90th year, Mrs. Smith, widow, of Witham on the Hill, near Stamford.

At Gainsboro', Mrs. Atkins, who had been bed-ridden for upwards of seven years.—Mr. Ogle, of Everton. Calling, at an attorney's office, in Gainsboro', on business, he sat down in a chair, and expired immediately, without any complaint.

At Easton, near Stamford, Mrs. Porter.—Mr. J. Watson, merchant, of Wisbeach.—Aged 84, Mr. Bartram, senior, of Buckminster, near Grantham.—Aged 45, Mr. E. Idle, carpenter, of Casterton Magna, near Stamford.—Mr. Isaac, farmer, of Pilsigate, near Stamford.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

##### Population of Leicester.

Parishes	Males	Females	Total
	2761	3049	5810
St. Margaret's	1503	1726	3229
St. Martin's	1566	1888	3454
St. Mary's	1334	1504	2838
All Saints	199	197	396
St. Leonard's	456	491	947
St. Nicholas			
	7819	8855	16674

*Married.*] Mr. J. Burgess, jun. of Groby Lodge, to Miss R. Summerland, of Uttoxeter.—Mr. Burton, hosier, of Leicester, to Miss Ingram, of Stoughton.—Mr. B. Shepperson, of Goadby, to Miss S. Fuller, daughter of Mr. J. Fuller, an opulent farmer at Criswell, in Suffolk.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. E. Gregory, formerly of the Royal Oak-inn.

At Loughboro', Mr. Nailor, horse-dealer. At Wigstone, in his 30th year, the Rev. W. Worthington, M. A. of Little Peatling, &c.—Miss Isham, only sister of Sir Justinian Isham, bart. of Lamport.

*Erratum in our last.*—For the Rev. J. Kercheval, read, the Rev. J. Kerchevall.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Cooper, of Drakelow, near Burton

Burton-upon-Trent, to Miss Willington, of Leacroft.—Mr. S. Steele, to Miss Bentley, both of Uttoxeter.—Mr. G. Pleffer, Excise-officer, to Mrs. E. Chamberlain, both of Abbots Bromley.—Mr. J. Young, carrier, of Cheasle, to Miss A. Leeke, daughter of Mr. Leeke, of the Heath House, near Cheddleton.

At Cheddleton, Mr. E. Reynolds, of Littlewood, to Miss H. Bartlam, of Levedale.

At Gnosall, Mr. J. Johnson, to Miss J. Belcher.—Mr. W. Jackson, of Manchester, to Miss Clews, of Newcastle-under-Lyne.

*Died*] At Stafford, aged 25, Mr. T. Wootton.—Aged 64, Mrs. Wilkes, wife of Mr. Wilkes, blacksmith.—Aged 80, Mr. E. Birch, formerly of the Star-inn.

At Burton-upon-Trent, Mrs. Port.

Mrs. Webb, of Marston, near Stafford.

At Abbots Bromley, aged 73, Mr. W. Hanshall.—Mrs. Shufflebotham, publican, at Newcastle.—Mrs. Clewlow, wife of Mr. Clewlow, of Whitmore, near Newcastle.

At Rowley, of a consumptive habit, aged 18, Miss M. Woolley, eldest daughter of Mrs. Woolley, of Birmingham.—In her 97th year, Mrs. M. Baker, widow, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. Fieldhouse, of Drayton, near Penkridge.—Mr. Hales, of Cobridge, in the Staffordshire potteries.—Aged 25, Miss A. Day, of Walsall.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

Population of the parish of Birmingham: inhabited houses, 12,044—uninhabited ditto, 1662—males, 28,568—females, 32,254—families, 12,683. Total number of inhabitants, 60,822.

Other parts of the township, Bordesley and Deritend:—inhabited houses, 1017—uninhabited ditto, 90—males, 2392—females, 2629.

Ashted, Duddeston, &c.—inhabited houses, 739—uninhabited ditto, 98—males, 1706—females, 1835. Total of the hamlets, 8562.—Total of the inhabitants of the connected street and houses, 69,384.

Lately at the Quarter Sessions at Warwick, a miscreant, named Tonks, was sentenced to be imprisoned three months, and *publicly whipped*, for ill-treating a horse! A punishment that seems well calculated to check the offence, in future. It is painful to reflect on the abuse and cruelty practised daily upon this useful, generous and noble animal!

*Married*] Mr. J. Torkington, of Birmingham, to Miss Whitworth, of Deritend.—Mr. W. Hill, to Miss Parks.—Mr. J. Stanley, to Miss M. Turner.—Mr. Mills, jeweller, to Miss Cope, of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Robbins, of Birmingham, to Miss J. Blakemore, youngest daughter of Mr. Blakemore, merchant, of West Bromwich.—G. Skipwith, esq. of Newbold-hall, to Miss H. Townshend, third daughter of G. Townshend, esq. of Honington-hall.—Mr. T. Newcombe, of Lawrence-jury, London, to Miss S. Ryley, of Coventry.

—Mr. T. Swaine, carrier, of Birmingham, to Miss Wadams, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Wadams, of Stonall.—Mr. Mole, attorney, of Birmingham, to Miss Homer, of Balsall Heath.—In London, Mr. J. Willimore, of Birmingham, to Miss Graham.—Mr. Harley, of Norwich, to Miss Allison, of Birmingham.—Mr. R. Slaney, of Henly, to Mrs. Sanders, of the Chace.

*Died*] At Birmingham, after a short illness, Mr. J. Trueman.—Mr. T. Barker.—Aged 57, Mr. W. Spruce, sheriff's-officer.—Mr. Sheldon, bellows-maker.—Aged 60, Mrs. Palmer.—Mrs. Griffith, wife of Mr. E. Griffiths, jeweller.—Mr. Evans, broker.—Mrs. Morris.—In his eighteenth year, Mr. J. Gill, third son of J. Gill, esq. late of London.

At Coventry, Mr. Perkins, late of the Fleur de Lys.—Mrs. Pickering.

Of an inflammation in his bowels, after a few hours illness, Mr. J. Henderson, tin-plate-worker, of West Bromwich.

On board the Edgar man-of-war, in the late engagement off Copenhagen, in his 19th year, Lieutenant B. Spencer, of the marines, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Spencer, of Aston, near Birmingham.

Mr. Atkins, tanner, of Shrewley Common, near Warwick.

At Grove Hill, Handsworth, after a painful illness, Mr. F. Statham, formerly of Birmingham.—Aged 21, Mr. W. Taylor, only son of Mr. J. Taylor, of Bordesley, near Birmingham.

At Hamburg, of an apoplectic-fit, Mr. C. H. Billman, merchant, of Birmingham.

At Stoke, near Coventry, Mr. J. Kimberley, farmer and grazier.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

The following fact is recorded in the Shropshire papers as an instance of the extraordinary exertion of the arm:—Mr. Wright, of the Trench Farm, near Wem, laid a wager of one guinea each with six of his neighbour farmers, that he sowed 115 measures of oats (thirty-eight quarts to the measure), on 23 acres of ground, in a husbandman-like manner, in twelve successive hours, from six to six; which he performed on the 24th of April, within a few seconds of the given time, with considerable difficulty.

The corporation of Shrewsbury have lately entered into contract for supplying the town with water, to be conveyed from Brockwell Springs, in the neighbourhood, by 3400 yards of elm-pipes (the bore to be four inches diameter), and 1150 yards of lead-pipes (to average 30 lb. weight to a yard, with one large reservoir near the Can-office, four smaller ones, an arched reservoir in Belmont-street, &c. &c.

Mr. Field Evans, of the Quag, near Welsh Pool, in Montgomeryshire, has lately discovered, on Moel y Gulfa Mountain, a vein of *BURNS*, for making mill-stones, supposed to



to be superior to any yet found in this kingdom, and allowed by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, who have likewise adjudged to Mr. Evans a silver medal or gold at his option for the discovery and application of the same, to be nearly equal to the French burrs.

*Married.*] Mr. Fr. Butter, to Miss Anwyl, both of Chefwardine.—Mr. T. Wood, of Walfall, to Miss Pritchard, of Prees.—Mr. T. Oare, jun. of Webbscott, to Miss Wilson, of Whitechurch.

At Montford, Mr. Mathews, of the Mock-hall, to Miss Gittens.—Mr. R. Weaver, of the New Inn, at Pattingham, in Staffordshire, to Miss S. Crowther, of Claverley, in this county.—Mr. J. Lewis, maltster, of Ellesmere, to Miss Chester, of Bangor.—Mr. R. Burley, of Dudgley, to Miss Yeomans, of Atcham.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. W. Gurton, officer of Excise, to Mrs. Turner, of Wellington.

At Wentnor, Mr. J. Reynolds, of Farley, to Miss S. Pugh, of Kinnerton.

Mr. T. Williams, of Aston, in the parish of Wem, to Miss M. Elks, of Middle.

*Died*] At Shrewsbury, in his 66th year, Mr. Bennett, of the Crown-inn.—Mrs. Parry, wife of Mr. Parry, draper.—Mr. Southern.—Mr. R. Davies, formerly a respectable woollen-draper.—Aged 66, Mrs. Phillips, formerly a publican.

At Wem, Mrs. E. Noneley, of Noneley.—Mr. Ackers, manager of the House of Industry, at Whitechurch.—Of a decline, in his 30th year, Mr. Lear, miller, of Woolfacre, near Whitechurch.—Aged 71, Mr. Jones, sen. of Longnor.

At Eccleshall, in her 66th year, Mrs. Hammond, late of the Ox-leasows.—The Rev. R. M. Peake, master of the Free Grammar-school at Market Drayton, and curate of Hinstock and Ercall.—Mrs. Davies, widow, of Golding.—After a few hours illness, Mr. Phillips, surgeon, of Plealey.

Of a decline, Mr. J. Lewis, son of Mr. Lewis, of the Old Hall, at Norbury.

Lately, Mrs. James, of Ludlow; she was the second and last surviving daughter of E. Fleming, esq. late of Sibdon Castle, in this county: Her death was occasioned by the following melancholy accident:—On her way from Chapel House, in a chaise, in coming down the common below Chipping Norton, one of the horses proving unruly, the carriage was precipitated down a bank, the fall of which was three feet perpendicular in fourteen feet, when Mrs. James received so violent a blow on the back, and upper part of the spine, as instantly to deprive her of all power of moving either the upper or lower extremities, in which truly lamentable state she languished till that day six weeks, and then expired.

At Abbot's Belton, in her 63d year, Mrs. Calcott, widow.

At Bristol Hotwells, Miss Severne, sister of S. A. Severne, esq. of Wallop Hall.

In London, after a few days illness, while on a visit, D. Williams, esq. of Shrewsbury, late of Rhiwlas, near Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire.—Also, a few days after, Mrs. Williams, wife of the above.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE:

The poor in the city and neighbourhood of Worcester, have already received an advantage of nearly THREE THOUSAND POUNDS, by the *reduced price* at which they have purchased the flour and bread from the Bread-institution. The purchasing-committee have, moreover, delivered their unanimous opinion, that no inconvenience will arise to the institution, from returning to the subscribers one half of their subscription money, there being a balance in the hands of the bankers more than sufficient for that purpose. It likewise appears, that the treasurers have advanced to the committee, for a considerable time past, *several thousand pounds*, over and above the original subscription, to enable them to make purchases of foreign wheat and flour, by which means, not only the institution, but also the inhabitants of the city and neighbourhood in general, have been most essentially benefited.

#### Particulars of the Hop-duty for the Year 1800:

	£.	s.	d.
Barum	-	30	14 2½
Bedford	-	70	7 9½
Cambridge	-	4	9 5
Canterbury	34,775	15	0½
Cornwall	-	38	11 9
Coventry	-	5	8 8
Derby	-	183	3 7½
Dorset	-	3	1 5
Essex	-	925	18 0½
Gloucester	-	1	5 9½
Grantham	-	22	4 0½
Hants	-	1133	3 2½
Hereford	-	7166	5 2½
Hertford	-	1	6 5½
Isle of Wight	-	7	3 3
Lincoln	-	1040	3 3½
Lynn	-	0	1 11
Marlborough	-	10	4 9½
Northampton	-	1	6 4½
Norwich	-	2	6 0
Oxon	-	2	13 3½
Plymouth	-	1	2 1½
Reading	-	41	1 3½
Rochester	-	10,421	6 5½
Sarum	-	913	8 0½
Suffolk	-	366	9 10½
Surrey	-	55	7 5½
Suffex	-	13,971	1 1½
Uxbridge	-	4	7 7½
Wales East	-	5	8 1½
Wales Middle	-	164	15 4½
Wolverhampton	731	6	7
Worcester	-	877	0 0½
Total	72,948	7	7½

*Married.*] At Worcester, in the Quakers' Meeting House, Mr. B. Edge, of Coalport, to Miss H. Alsop, of Worcester.—H. Maire, esq. of Lartington, Yorkshire, North Riding, to Miss Fermor, of Worcester.—W. Webb, esq. of Wordesley, to Miss M. Hancocks, of Amblesat, near Stourbridge.

Mr. J. Newcombe, carpet-manufacturer, of Kidderminster, to Miss Salmon, daughter of Mr. Salmon, cooper, of Worcester.—A. Roper, esq. to Miss A. Lavendar, both of Evesham.

At Hill Croome, Mr. J. Wilks, taylor, of Ripple, aged 18, to Mrs. D. Maxer, aged 84.—Mr. Davies, of the Gib-house, to Miss Wheeler, of Blakemore.—Mr. Wheeler, of Blakemore, to Miss Jones, of Deazland.—Mr. Lambé, of the London-road, to Miss James, of Worcester.—Mr. J. Stanton, of Broomsgrove, to Miss D. C. Dinely, of Peopleton.—Mr. E. Bonacre, of Feckenham, to Miss Stanley, of Hoblench.—Mr. R. Handy, of Feckenham, to Miss Parkes, of Hanbury.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mr. E. Harris, glover.

While on a visit in this city, Miss M. Crane, daughter of Mr. Crane, of Belbroughton.—After a lingering illness, which confined her to her chamber thirteen years, Mrs. E. Bullock, mother of Mr. T. Freame, of this city.—Mr. C. Rubey, late a coal-merchant.—Aged 89, Mrs. Ridgway.—Mrs. Oliver, relict of the late B. Oliver, esq. formerly of Shrewsbury.—Mrs. Squire, wife of Mr. Alderman Squire.—Mrs. Mitchell.—Mr. G. Gem, auctioneer.—Aged 27, Mr. R. Corser, formerly a grocer of this city.—Mrs. Edmunds, mother of Messrs. Edmunds, of this city.—T. Raicster, esq. of Gilberts.—Mr. J. Price, linguist, whose death we noticed in our last, was author of the Histories of Hereford and Leominster, and the Worcester and Ludlow Guides.

At the Hop-pole-inn, on her return from Bath, where she had been for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Villers, wife of W. Villers, esq. of Moseley, near Birmingham.

Mr. H. Gyles, late a glover, in St. John's, near Worcester.

At Kidderminster, Mr. Alderman W. Lear, chief magistrate for that borough, in the years 1777 and 1780.—Aged 64, the Rev. R. Baty, M. A. chancellor of the diocese, and rector of St. Martin's, Worcester.

At Broadway, after a painful illness, Mr. S. Blakemore, post-master.

At Bristol Hot-wells, Miss M. Thackwell, fourth daughter of Mr. J. Thackwell, of Borrow.

At Newtown, near Worcester, Mr. T. Woodward, late of Bredicot.—Mrs. Robins, of Kinfare, mother of Mr. Robins, attorney, of Stourbridge.

At Stock and Bradley, Mrs. Saunders.—Mr. Jackson, of Attwood, in Feckenham parish.—Mrs. A. Chambers, of Feckenham.—

Suddenly, Mr. Nott, of Abberley.—Mr. J. Winnal, son of Mr. Winnal, of Newland.

At Malvern, aged 76, the Rev. Mr. Phillips, nearly fifty years vicar.—Mr. W. Greene, of Crowle.

At Barbourn, near Worcester, Mr. G. Evans.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Herefordshire Agricultural Society (the Earl of Oxford, president) have announced an exhibition and sale of live-stock to take place on the 1st of June, at Hereford, when a number of premiums will be awarded to the exhibitors of the best stock, as follows:—For the best cart-stallion, bred in the county, and not more than three years and six months old, a piece of silver-plate, value 5l. 5s.; for the best heifer, having calved, and not more than three years and six months old, ditto, ditto; for the best yearling heifer, not more than sixteen months old ditto, ditto; for the best ram, not more than 3 years old, ditto, ditto; for the best *fine-woolled* yearling ram, wool and carcase both considered, ditto, ditto [N. B. The rams are considered as yearlings, until they are two years old]; for the best boar, size to be considered as well as other circumstances, and not to be less than twelve months old, 5l. 5s. and for the second best, ditto, ditto, 3l. 3s. [N. B. The boars must have been kept at least six months in Herefordshire, but it is not required that they should have been bred in the county].

*Married.*] In London, the Rev. M. Cove, prebendary of Hereford Cathedral, to Miss E. Hopkins, second daughter of the late W. Hopkins, esq. of Blackheath, in Kent.

Mr. W. Hull, an opulent farmer, of Stoke Prior, to Miss T. Harris, of Wickton.—Mr. T. Evans, attorney, of Leominster, to Miss Weaver, of Eyton.—J. Bliffett, esq. of Clifton, to Miss E. Freeman, of Letton.

*Died.*] At Hereford, in her 84th year, Mrs. Rowberry, widow.—Suddenly, in his 53d year, Mr. J. Francis, currier.—Mrs. Sayer, relict of R. Sayer, M. D. of Jetnell.

Mr. W. Weaver, farmer, of Bunthill.

At Bath, the Rev. J. K. Dawson, vicar of Ledbury.

Mr. D. Llewellyn, late supervisor of excise, at Ross.

At Colwall, suddenly, Mr. T. Brydges, attorney.

At Bombay, on the 6th of October last, Mrs. C. Ashburner, third daughter of J. Page, esq. formerly of Wilcroft, in this county.

Mrs. Miles, wife of Mr. S. Miles, on St. Michael's Hill, Bristol, and sister of L. Lambey, esq. of Hereford.

#### GLoucestershire.

It appears, from a report lately made to the Governor of the Gloucester Infirmary, that the income of the Infirmary, by annual subscriptions, interest of money vested in the funds, and other legal securities, during the year 1800, amounted to the sum of 1561. 1s. 7½d.; that benefactions and lega-



cies were given and bequeathed, during the year, to the amount of 703l. 19s. 10d.; that during the year 1800, the averaged number of patients on the diet-list amounted to 102; and that there were consumed in their support 706 bushels of flour, 498 bushels of malt, and 784 score pounds of meat; and that the charity now labours under difficulties, &c. which must be attributed to the advanced price of every article of provisions, and to the increased number of patients sustained in the house.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Vick, butcher, of Epney, to Miss Knipe, of Frampton upon Severn.—Lieutenant Darke, of the 9th regt. Dragoon-guards, to Miss S. Caruthers, of Brownhill, Painswick.—Mr. A. W. Watkins, of High Meadow-farm, to Miss J. Grindall, niece to N. Evans, esq. of the Cherry Orchard-farm; both in the parish of Newland.—Mr. J. Williams, of Thornbury, to Miss M. Bedgood, of Tytherington.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Mrs. Holt, wife of Mr. Holt, grocer.—After a long illness, Mrs. Sadler, wife of Mr. E. F. Sadler, mercer.—Mrs. H. Neale, youngest daughter of the late G. J. Buce, esq. Governor of Bermuda.

At Coleford, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Mr. Bennett, ironmonger.—Mr. W. Grindall, platterer.

Near Little Dean, Mr. E. Teague, one of the proprietors of the coal-works, near that place.

In his 79th year, Sir Howe Hicks, bart. of Whitcombe Park.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Sprowle, relict of A. Sprowle, esq. of Kemerton.

At Arundel's Mill, near Stroud, Mr. B. Cooke, a considerable manufacturer in the clothing-line.

At Cirencester, in the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Palmer, a lady of extraordinary endowments and virtues. Her understanding, in point of solid and useful talents, was of the *very first order*; nor was she destitute of that imagination and sensibility which is requisite to the nice perception of beauty, whether in nature or in art. Her mind was stored with information on subjects which have usually and justly been considered as intimately connected with human virtue and happiness, namely, morals and theology; while elegant literature, in general, had not been neglected by her. Impressed with a just sense of the superlative value of the *moral* principles of religion, she was perfectly free from prejudice in matters of speculation which did not appear to her to involve practical consequences. The writer of this article well recollects an instance in which at about the age of 70, she unreluctantly gave up a religious sentiment which she had believed from her infancy, upon a single perusal of a decisive tract, consisting only of a few pages, in which that tenet was refuted. At the same

time she was very tenacious where she conceived that the interests of morality, or the perfection of the divine attributes would be endangered by concession. Her education had not included an acquaintance with the *grammar* of the English language; a circumstance which would not have deserved mention, had she not written the language, with the grammatical principles of which she was unacquainted, with a *correctness* and elegance not often exceeded: an additional proof of superiority of intellect. But the powers of her understanding, though great and diversified, must perhaps yield to the qualities of her heart. As her views of the divine Being were most exalted and reverential, her piety was fervent, and at the same time cheerful and rational. Her benevolence was most enlarged and active, and made the distresses of others her own to a degree that has perhaps *scarcely ever* been equalled. Her exertions to relieve the distresses which she thus painfully realized were of consequence proportionably prompt and unremitted. Instances might be enumerated in which she denied herself for the good of others in points of great importance to her personal comfort and enjoyment. Her general sensibilities were most lively and acute, and her judgment of character decided and almost irrevocable. If she had a characteristic failing, it was a small defect of candour, after she had once made up her mind on the qualities of those with whom she was connected. But this in her was rather a mistake of the judgment, than an error of the heart. The vice which she most abhorred, as it was repugnant to every feeling of her nature, was that gross self-interest, which, while it seeks personal advantage, pays no regard to the comfort and happiness of others. In a few words, if exemplary piety, and benevolence, the most free from every debasing mixture of selfishness, constitutes human excellence, she may be considered as having ranked among the first of human characters. The regret of her friends for the loss of her society, which in her happier moments diffused rational cheerfulness wherever she appeared, can only be mitigated by the reflection that for many years of her life she had suffered deplorably from a nervous affection which admitted occasional relief, but for which no effectual remedy could be found. The writer of this account feels a sincere conviction, that he has now been paying the last tribute of respect to one whose character presented a striking proof of the value and efficacy of those religious principles, by which her life had been uniformly regulated.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

The poor's rate last year, in the hundred of Bampton, amounted to upwards of 17,000l. of which sum 5331l. 2s. 5d. was raised in the parish of Witney only. This may give some idea of the vast sums levied in the county at large,

large, for the relief of the poor, in addition to what has been so liberally subscribed, and judiciously applied in various ways, for their comfort and support.

*Married.*] At Hook Norton, Mr. W. Berry, to Miss A. Dee.—Mr. W. Lindsey, of Coggs, near Witney, to Miss Eeley, of Yarn-ton, near Oxford.

Mr. Monk, of Minchinghampton, Gloucestershire, to Miss E. Blake, of Goring, in this county.

Mr. J. Tuck, butcher, of Woodford, to Miss A. Lowndes, daughter of Mr. J. Lowndes, printer, of Oxford.

At Oxford, Mr. L. Charriere, to Miss Turner.—The Rev. G. F. Blackiston, rector of Belbroughton, Worcestershire, to Miss Hornsby, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hornsby.—Mr. Johnson, baker, of Fritwell, to Miss Wells, of Stoke Lyne.—Mr. S. Coode, draper, to Miss S. Barker, daughter of the late Mr. D. Barker, draper, both of Bicester.—Mr. Hensley, yeoman, to Miss Badcock, eldest daughter of Mr. Badcock, both of Kingston Bagpuze.

*Died.*] At Oxford, in her 49th year, Mrs. Richards, wife of the Rev. Dr. Richards, rector of Exeter College.—Mrs. E. Brown.—After a short illness, Mrs. A. Smith, widow of Mr. Smith, hat-maker.—C. H. Webster, esq. of St. John's College.

On board the *Cuffins*, East Indiaman, on his passage from China, in his 22d year, Mr. J. Ledwell, eldest son of J. Ledwell, esq. of Stockenchurch, in this county.

Miss L. Wright, third daughter of Mrs. Blount, of Maple Durham-house.

At Garlington, near Oxford, aged 91, Mr. Jones.

#### BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Reading, Mr. T. Williams, veterinary-surgeon, to Miss Hawthorne.—Mr. R. Palmer, to Miss E. Willis.—Mr. A. Spindler, of Wingrave, to Miss Adams, eldest daughter of Mr. E. Adams, of Aylebury.—Mr. J. Pocock, of Hungerford Newtown, to Miss P. Chancellor, of Winterbourn.—Mr. J. Wells, of Wallingford, to Miss Haskins, of Newbury.—Mr. J. Meyrick, of Eton, to Miss Sherratt, of Windsor.

Mr. Tanner, of Welford, to Miss Hawkins, of Kingclere, Hants.—Mr. W. Large, of Ogbourn, to Miss Canning, of Canningbourn.

*Died.*] At Reading, Lieutenant D. D. Hart, esq. of the 64th regiment of foot, natural son of the late Sir E. D. Hart.—In her 28th year, Mrs. Bedwell, wife of Mr. R. Bedwell, late surveyor of Wantage.—Mr. Bird, formerly a plumber, of this town.—Mr. G. Jones, nursery and seedsman.—Mr. Whitup, grocer.

At her apartments in the Castle-yard, Windsor, Mrs. Pigott, relict of the late G. Pigott, esq. of Clewer.

At Lovell's Hill, in her 78th year, Mrs. Lillie.—Mr. J. Taylor, jun. of Brightwalton.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The Peterborough Agricultural Society, at their last meeting, April 8 (Earl Fitzwilliam presiding), adjudged the following premiums:—To the Rev. S. Hopkinson, of Merton, for effectually hollow-draining and improving twenty acres of wet lands, ten guineas; to the President, for the best three-years old bull, five guineas; and to Mr. Buswell, of Thetford Lodge, for the best shearling sheep, two guineas.

*Married.*] At Peterborough, Mr. Jacob, printer, to Miss Flutter.—The Rev. Mr. Serocold, of Peterborough, to Miss Stothard, of North Kyme, Lincoln.

*Died.*] At Northampton, Miss S. Taylor.—Mr. J. Hollis, jun. baker.

In his 83d year, Mr. J. Middleton, sen. of Towcester.—Mr. H. West, farmer and grazier, of Dallington, near Northampton.—The Rev. J. Jephcott, rector of Kissingbury.

At Peterborough, W. Freeman, esq.

At Moulton, near Northampton, in his 90th year, W. Smith, gent. his loss will be severely felt by a numerous poor, to whom he was a constant and daily benefactor.

At Wellingborough, Miss Mary Ann Tuck.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] J. Perkins, esq. banker, of Huntingdon, to Miss Fowler, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Fowler, rector of Warboys.—Mr. H. Maule, of Huntingdon, to Mrs. Artherton, of Godmanchester.

Sir John Arundel, of St. John's Hall, in this county, to Miss S. A. Sharp, only daughter of W. Sharp, esq. of Doctor's Commons.

At Ipswich, T. Russel, esq. to Miss Hutchinson, daughter of the Rev. B. Hutchinson, rector of Rushden and Holywell, in this county — — Bale, esq. of the Huntingdon Militia, to Miss Martin, youngest daughter of Mr. T. Martin, of Cams, near Hambleton.

*Died.*] Mrs. Skeales, of St. Ives, the venerable mother of the late Rev. W. Skeales, fellow of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.

R. Pell, esq. of Fen Stanton.

At Kate's Cabin, suddenly, Mrs. Crowe, publican.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Married.*] In London, Mr. Wilton, ware-housman, to Miss Martin, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Martin, farmer and grazier, at Downham, near Ely.

Mr. E. Martin, farmer, of Wilburton, to Miss R. Kempton, daughter of Mr. S. Kempton, grocer of Ely.—Mr. J. Standish, of Lynn, to Miss E. Wacey, of Snettisham.—Mr. J. Trot, jun. to Miss Adkins, both of Outwell, in the Isle of Ely.

At Cambridge, Mr. J. Kempton, to Miss Kaye, daughter of Mr. Kaye, builder.

In London, Mr. H. T. Jones, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Miss Thomas, of Cob Court, Suffex.—Mr. J. Frostick, draper, to Miss



Miss Laughton, of Wilbeach.—Mr. J. Ward, to Mrs. Bennett, both of Orwell.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, in her 25th year, after a long and severe affliction, Miss M. Collins, niece of Mr. Peck, brush-maker.—In his 19th year, Mr. J. A. Sheppard, only son of the Rev. J. Sheppard, M. A. and minister of St. Michael's.—In one of the almshouses belonging to Great St. Mary's parish, aged 91, the widow Stevenfon.

In London, after a long illness, Mr. A. Watford, land surveyor.

At March, Isle of Ely, Mr. J. Watfon, merchant, of Wilbeach.—Mr. Cowherd, a considerable farmer and grazier.—Mrs. Marchant.

In London, Mr. W. Gifford, second son of the late Mr. W. Gifford, formerly of Cambridge, liquor-merchant.

#### NORFOLK.

The following exact statement of the weight of three sheep, the breed of different counties, and fattened purposely for the sake of experiment, by Mr. Cooke, of Norfolk, on turnips and feed-hay only, may possibly afford some useful information to our experimental farmers and graziers, and at the same time enable others to determine, to which county the superiority belongs.

A sheep four years old of the Leicester-breed:—Carcase, 20st. 2lb.—blood, 9lb. 3oz.—skin, 2st. 2lb. 14oz.—head, 5lb. 8oz.—pluck, 4lb. 14oz.—fat, 2st. 3lb. 4oz.—guts, 1st. 5lb.

A sheep half-bred:—Carcase, 16st. 4lb.—blood, 6lb. 6oz.—skin, 1st. 4lb.—head, 4lb. 10oz.—pluck, 5lb.—fat, 2st. 3lb. 12oz.—guts, 1st. 6lb. 2oz.

A sheep three years old, of the South-Down breed:—Carcase, 17st. 7lb.—blood, 5lb. 6oz.—skin, 2st. 1lb. 6oz.—head, 6lb. 4oz.—pluck, 5lb.—fat, 2st. 2lb. 14oz.—guts, 1st. 1lb.

Mr. Cooke sent a haunch of the South-Down carcase to London, as a present to Colonel Pelham, by whose order it was forwarded to Lewes, and exhibited to the farmers on the market-day, who allowed it to be, in all its parts, the finest and fattest mutton they ever saw. The haunch weighed 23½lb.

By the inclosure of Moswold Heath, which is now rapidly proceeding! lots of land have been lately let at the rate of twenty-five shillings per acre, which before would not have produced so many pence!

At Thetford Assizes, the five following prisoners received sentence of death—J. Allen and J. Day, for stealing several articles in the dwelling house of the Rev. I. Horfeley, at North Walsham; R. Grafton, for stealing a cow and three heifers; T. Whitrick, for stealing sheep from different persons; and J. Chattleburgh, for stealing six sheep from Mr. Aldhouse and Mr. J. Adams, of Saxlingham,

Whitrick, was reprieved; and the other four left for execution.

*Married.*] At Yarmouth, P. L. Powell, esq. of Haverford-West, Pembroke, to Miss Turner.—Mr. J. Bream, pilot in the navy, to Miss E. Mabson.—Mr. J. Green, timber-merchant, to Miss Aldred.

At Catton, after a courtship of three days, Mr. Hagon, to Mrs. Bright.—Mr. W. Watts, merchant, of Norwich, to Miss Coe, of Elm, in Cambridgeshire.

Mr. J. Purdy, linen-draper, late of Lynn, but now of Wood-street, Cheap-side, London, to Miss Muggeridge of Lynn.—Mr. J. Brown, merchant to Miss Smith, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. Spurgin, farmer, to Miss M. F. Whiteman, both of Docking.—Mr. Balding, of Cromer, to Miss Howes, of Overstrand.—The Rev. J. Partridge, of Cranwick, to Miss S. Everard, third daughter of E. Everard, esq. of Middleton, near Lynn.—Mr. L. Norton, to Miss S. Rix, of Yaxham.—Mr. G. Gordon, of Norwich, to Miss Utting, daughter of the late Mr. Utting, surgeon, of Aylston.—Mr. H. V. Worship, attorney, to Miss Dade, both of Yarmouth.

At Lynn, Mr. S. Rutkin, to Miss J. Allen.

At Norwich, Mr. J. Siddal, shoemaker, to Miss A. Seaman.—Mr. Wedop, to Miss Hall, of Catton.—Mr. W. Swan, ironmonger, &c. to Miss S. Blake, of Lakenham.—Mr. J. Dingle, to Mrs. A. Bann, widow.

At Heigham, Mr. J. Golding, gardener, to Miss P. Stannard.—Mr. E. Clements, of Appleton, to Miss M. Lancaster, of Middleton.—Mr. C. Burrows, of Diss, to Miss Skinner, of Eye, in Suffolk.—Mr. E. Craike, baker, of Thetford, to Miss Latt, of Thurstton.—Mr. T. Woodcock, shop keeper, to Miss S. Gresham, both of Britton.

*Died.*] At Norwich, in her 54th year, Mrs. Crockett.—Lieutenant R. Scully, of the 13th Light Dragoons.—Mrs. M. Easthaugh, wife of Mr. N. Easthaugh, bell-man.—Mr. Wollaston, publican.—Aged 69, Mr. T. Church, watchmaker.—Mr. Fildeyman.—Aged 68, Mr. E. Bernard, formerly of Stratton, farmer.—Aged 77, Mrs. S. Riches, wife of the late Mr. P. Riches, shoemaker.—Aged 75, Mr. J. Boufell, leather-cutter; who, for upwards of twenty years lived a very abstemious life, refraining from all animal food and fermented liquors. He rendered himself very conspicuous in the religious world, as he professed opinions, in a great measure, peculiar to himself, which bordered, indeed, upon fanaticism; he also wrote several religious controversial pamphlets, as the "Ram's Horn, &c."

Same place, aged 48, Mrs. S. Royal.—Aged 48, Mr. W. Smith, gardener.—Aged 58, Mr. F. Dixon, publican.—In his 33th year, Mr. R. Gapp, glass-merchant.

Mrs. Lloyd, of Pembroke-Lodge, relict of the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, dean of Norwich; a lady of very uncommon talents, accompa-

nied

nied with remarkable humility. Her performances in needle-work are so exquisitely wrought, that they may be justly compared with the paintings of the most celebrated artists. The transfiguration and other figures, represented in the eastern windows of the cathedral at Norwich, display the superior skill of her pencil. The elegance of her genius, taste, and manners, excited general admiration, whilst the virtues of piety, benevolence, candour, and charity, commanded the esteem, respect, and love, of all who knew her.

At Lynn, Mrs. Betts, wife of Mr. Betts, ship-matter.—Aged 51, Mr. Frostick, grocer.—Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. A. Brown.—Miss S. Rutkin.—Mr. J. Mowbray, brush-maker.—In a fit of apoplexy, Mrs. Holmes, of the Ship, public-house.

At Yarmouth, in his 85th year, the Rev. W. Adams, rector of Rollesby, and vicar of Stalham.

At Aylsham, aged 22, Miss Barnard. The death of this very amiable young lady, was occasioned by a melancholy accident. Returning home in a gig, from visiting a friend, the horse fell and the shafts of the carriage were broken; in jumping out, she unfortunately fell and fractured her skull. She continued deprived of sense six days and then expired.

Mrs. E. Clark, of Crimpleham, near Downham-market.

In London, aged 57, Mr. A. Ditchell, late of Kelling.

At Thornham, aged 54, W. Benn, a respectable farmer.

In London, in his 28th year, very suddenly, Mr. Newton, eldest son of the Rev. J. W. Newton, of Norwich.—Aged 78, Mr. R. Crickmer, an eminent farmer at London.—Aged 69, Mr. J. Key, farmer, of Lammas. His death was occasioned by accidentally falling off his turnip cart.

At Kirby Bedon, aged 67, Mr. J. Peachman.

At Shelfanger, aged 87, Mr. Charles Dodd, senior.

#### SUFFOLK.

Population of Sudbury:—St. Peter's parish, 1442.—St. Gregory's, 1041.—All Saint's, 801. Total, 3284.

The fact of woodcocks breeding in England was clearly ascertained a few weeks ago, in this county. A gentleman shooting in the woods of Mr. Winnive, of Brittenham, flushed a cock-partridge, which he fired at and missed; but the bird wheeled round, and then hovered near the spot from whence it arose; this induced the gentleman to look upon the ground, when he discovered a woodcock's nest, containing three eggs. Mr. Winnive being informed of the circumstance, had the nest carefully watched, and two days after the eggs were hatched, and the young, which like partridges, instantly leave

their nest, were safely taken off by the old bird. Another instance of a similar nature occurred lately in Meriden Shafts, Warwickshire, when the nests were watched, the eggs hatched, and the young birds have been seen running along the woods at Meriden. It appears, also, that a nest of woodcocks, scarcely fledged, was lately exposed for sale in the market at Southampton; four young woodcocks were likewise found in a nest in Broadsworth-woods, near Doncaster, a circumstance which we are induced to mention for the information of naturalists, who have hitherto affirmed, that woodcocks are birds of passage.

Married ] Mr. W. Reeves, to Miss M. Coleman, both of Needham-market.

At Southwold, Mr. J. Peacock, aged 60, to Mrs. L. Mulliner, widow, late of Yoxford, also aged 60, this being his 5th wife.

In London, Mr. T. Fennell, to Miss H. Apfey, both late of Bury.

Mr. T. Dowsett, confectioner, of Bury, to Miss Curry, late of Lakenheath.

At Ipswich, Mr. Raw, printer, to Mrs. Jermyn, bookseller.

At Beccles, Mr. Hinsby, to Miss Aldred.—Mr. C. Mathew, of Stow Langtoft, to Miss Scott, of Horton.—Mr. G. Hunt, to Miss Root, both of Barrow.—Mr. G. Lomas, of Needham, to Miss Bowman, of Ipswich.—Mr. E. White, sen. builder, of Sproughton, to Mrs. Johnson, of Ipswich.

At Hadleigh, Miss Toms, of Framlingham.

In her 29th year, on a visit to her friends at Foxearth, Miss Ellis—and two days after, aged 70, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. W. Ellis, her father, late wool-factor, of Sudbury.

#### ESSEX.

A fair experiment was lately made upon a farm called Termits, in Hatfield Peverell, occupied by Mr. Gibling, with a view to ascertain the utility of the double-plough. Mr. T. Tweed, an ingenious and respectable farmer at Sandon, at the request of several gentlemen, sent over one of his double-ploughs, with three horses, to plough against a single-plough of Mr. Giblings, with two horses: the experiment was made in the presence of near fifty spectators, most of whom were opulent farmers, of judgment and experience. A piece of ground was chosen for this purpose, which had been ploughed but once, soon after the harvest, and sown with rye; it had been fed off by cattle, and, from the late dry weather, had become very hard and compact. The ploughs were held by two excellent ploughmen; and, after about four hours spent in trial, five farmers were nominated by the company present, to decide and determine upon the utility of the double-plough, who gave in the following award:—“That the double plough, with three horses and one man, had, in the same, or rather less, time, ploughed double the quantity which had been ploughed



ploughed by the common plough, with two horses and one man; that the work was done well on both sides, and equally as well by the double as by the single-plough, and with as little labour and fatigue to the horses."—From the result of this experiment, which proved so highly satisfactory to all present, the double plough is likely to come into general use in that neighbourhood.

*Married.*] Capt. C. A. Crickett, to Miss M. Leggett, of Colchester.

Mr. W. Milner, of Manningtree, to Miss S. Long, of Mistle.

Mr. Edwards, miller, of Leigh, aged 21, to Mrs. R. Joslyn, aged 66, relict of Mr. J. Joslyn, gent. of Braintree; Mrs. Joslyn is possessed of an ample fortune.—Mr. T. Rolfe, jun. a respectable miller, to Miss Bennett, both of Braintree.

The Rev. W. Lee, A. M. and rector of New Sampford, to Miss M. Kentish, of Little Bardfield Hall.

Mr. Polley, to Miss Wilkin, both of Tip-tree Heath.

Mr. Sewell, of Stebbing, to Miss L. Lepingwell, of Felstead.

The Rev. S. Wix, M. A. of Faulkbourne, to Miss Walford, of Sible Hedingham.

At Leigh, Mr. D. Harridge, oyster-merchant, to Mrs. Gillman, of Leigh Hall.

*Died.*] At Chelmsford, aged 52, Mr. J. Crew.—Aged 87, Mrs. Baker, relict of the late Mr. R. Baker, blacksmith.—Mr. E. Secret, publican.

At Colchester, aged 17, Master B. Blomfield, eldest son of Capt. Blomfield, of the W. Suffolk Militia; his death was occasioned by a fall from a horse, by which his skull was fractured; he survived the fatal accident only four hours.

Mr. J. Ling, formerly of the Rose and Crown public house.

Aged 79, Mr. T. Milbank, of Leaden Roothing.—Mr. Savell, of Springfield.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Clapton, of Great Dunmow.

At Stockwell Hall, Mr. R. Colegrave, esq.—

Mr. J. Cheltnam, of Leigh.—Mrs. Burrs, of Plethey.—Mr. T. Green, of Sandon Hall.

At Coggleshall, Mrs. L. Hines.

Mr. J. Howard, merchant, of Great Clapton, and Captain of the Loyal Clapton Volunteers.

At an advanced age, Mr. J. Camp, of Prittlewell.

In London, Mr. W. Fitch, of the Bull's Head Inn, Leadenhall-street, brother to Mr. Fitch, of Lyon's Hall, Much Leighs, in this county.

At Canewden, in the prime of life, Mr. R. Thorrington, a respectable farmer.—Mr. J. Fenton, of Molsam, many years bailiff in the Chelmsford district.—Mrs. Ground, of Whittlesea.

At Witham, Mrs. Perry.

In the prime of life, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. T. Kesterman, of Pagleham, Captain of

the Eastern Section of the Rochford Hundred Volunteers.

Mr. T. Skingle, late of the Yew-tree Farm, Stebbing.—Mr. T. Jagger, of Hutton.—Mr. R. Patmore, of Braintree.—Mrs. Walden, of Laindon Hills.—Mr. J. Overall, sen. of Stebbing.

At Hadon Hill, near Hornchurch, J. Baker, esq. deputy-lieutenant and justice of peace for this county.

#### KENT.

*Population of Maidstone.*—Number of inhabited-houses, 1320.—Uninhabited, 16.—Families, 1742.—Males, 3835.—Females, 4192.—Total, 8027. From Mr. Innys's enumeration in 1695, there were 3676 persons—from Mr. Howlett's ditto, in 1781, 5739—increase in 86 years, 2063.—Increase of population from 1695 to 1801, 4351. The above correct statement shews that the wonderful increase of the population of the parish, within the last 20 years, has regularly kept pace with its progressive wealth and industry.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Nolleth, of the Dockyard, Chatham, to Miss Brames, of Dartford.

At Upper Deal, J. White, esq. to Mrs. Thomas, of Deal.—Mr. E. Carlton, of Tilmantone, to Miss Prebble, of Eythorne.—Captain Billingham, of the 29th light dragoons, to Miss A. Hawkins, third daughter of the late T. Hawkins, esq. of Nash-court.

At Deal, Mr. W. Matson, miller, to Miss Collard.—Mr. J. Barrett, of Margate, to Miss Haslet, of Ash.—Mr. R. Allen, of Lydd, to Miss Hunt, of Old Romney.—Mr. S. Coddard, of Merham-court, to Miss Secker, of Merham.—Mr. J. Norris, taylor and draper, of Chilham, to Mrs. Dobson, widow, of Boughton Aluph.

At Tenterden, Mr. R. Knight, grazier, to Miss Samson, of Witterham.

At Hogham, near Dover, Mr. J. Bromley, senior, farmer, aged 72, to Mrs. Bean, widow, aged 45.

At Maidstone, Mr. J. Daw, to Mrs. West, widow, formerly of the Haunch of Venison-inn.—Mr. T. Phillips, of Ryarsh-mill, to Miss C. Collins, of Leybourne.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Mr. J. Moss, publican.—In his 68th year, Mr. T. Sankey, grocer and tallow-chandler, and one of the common-council-men of this city.—In his 78th year, Mr. J. Bissaker.

At Maidstone, in her 82d year, Mrs. Homewood.—In her 31st year, Mrs. Alexander, wife of Mr. Alexander, banker.—Mrs. Baily, wife of Mr. Baily, brazier.

At Dover, Mrs. Rutter, wife of Mr. E. S. Rutter, of the Custom-house.—Miss E. Mouleverer, late of Queen-square, London.

At Faversham, after a lingering illness, Miss Strouts.

At Margate, in her 85th year, Mrs. Burrell, widow.

At his house on the Lines, near Brompton, Mr. Fulliger, a respectable farmer.

At Folkestone, W. Jordan, esq. senior Captain of the Folkestone Cinque Port Volunteers.

At Elham, Mr. J. Andrews, grazier.

At Thurnham, Miss A. Wise, youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. Wise.

In London, Mr. P. Shirley, attorney, son of Mr. T. Shirley, of East Sutton.

Mr. J. Martin, of New Church; he was found drowned in a ditch near his own house.

At New Romney, Mr. J. Buckhurst, grazier.—Aged 24, Mr. J. Ramsden, son of Mr. W. Ramsden.

At Littlebourn, Mrs. Inge.—Mrs. Hollingbury.—Aged 71, Mr. T. Hatton, farmer, at Buckland.

At Streed, aged 42, W. Falshaw, esq. collector of the excise for West Kent.—Mr. J. Page, publican, of Harbledown.

#### SUSSEX.

The Sussex Agricultural Society at their last meeting, April 18, announced their determination to give the following premiums for the present year. Three prizes of 10*l.* each to the owners, respectively of the best bull, two years old, three years old, and four years old and upwards: also a piece of plate, value 10*l.* to the owner of the best bull produced in the field, to be kept till such piece of plate is challenged by the owner of any other bull. The challenge to be given on the day of the shew of cattle, and to be determined upon the next ensuing shew day. The challenger to stake 5*l.* against the piece of plate. Also three premiums of 5*l.* to the owners, respectively, of the best heifer, two years old, of the best heifer three years old, that shall have produced a living calf, and shall be in milk at the time of shew, and of the best yoke of working oxen, from four to six years old. Also five prizes of 8*l.* to the owners, respectively, of the best south down ram, one year old last lambing time; of the best two years old, &c. of the best three years old, &c. of the best ditto two years old last lambing time, which shall have worked the year before in the flock, not less than one month in the autumn, and shall have returned to the flock on or before the 5th day of April, and shall have continued with the flock till the 1st of July, upon the down and arable land; and of the best ditto three years old last lambing time, under the same conditions. Also premiums of 5*l.* 4*l.* 3*l.* 2*l.* and 1*l.* each, to the owners, respectively, of the best pen of 12 south down ewes, four of one year old, four of two years old, and four of three years old; and of the 2, 3, 4, and 5 best ditto of the same description. The society have also offered a premium of 5*l.* one of 3*l.* and one of 2*l.* to three sheep shearers, who shall shear 30 sheep each, in one day, (to be taken out of the same flock) in the best and most workman like manner, viz. shearing the closest and clipping off the greatest

quantity of wool, and doing the least injury to the sheep, by cutting them or otherwise.

The shew of cattle will take place, on a certain day to be advertised, between Brighton and Lewes races.

A butcher of Lewes lately killed a hog that had two hearts, one of which was in the natural situation, and the other somewhat below it. They were nearly of equal size, but the upper one exhibited the most fat. The family who ate them could discover no difference in their texture or taste.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Davies, yeoman, of Beddingham, to Miss Freeman, of the Cliffe, near Lewes.

Mr. R. Lambe, upholsterer, to Miss Farnes, both of Lewes.

*Died.*] At Lewes, aged 60, in consequence of a paralytic affection, Mrs. Martin, draper, and a Quaker; a constant and liberal benefactress to the poor in her neighbourhood, so much so, indeed, that in her lifetime she meritedly obtained the unflattering but truly glorious title of "Friend to the Poor."

Same place, aged 35, after a few hours illness, and without any previous apparent symptom of danger, Miss S. Langridge.—Aged 62, Mrs. A. Brett, a maiden-lady.

At Ringmer, in his 19th year, Mr. Blunt, youngest son of H. Blunt, esq.

In the prime of life, Mr. Thomas Hickman, the younger, of Lewes, in Sussex. He happily united to scientific, and cultivated talents, the most amiable dispositions, and a conduct circumspect and exemplary. By his death the relatives and friends immediately allied to him, have to lament, an irreparable loss; and society one of its valuable members.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

A new road is making to form a part of or connect with the London and Southampton road, and which is intended to proceed from the Botley turnpike-road on Curdridge Common, through the town of Bishop's Waltham, and the several parishes of Bishop's Waltham, Corhampton, Exton, Warnford, Hinton, Ampner, and Westmeton, so as to join the Gosport turnpike-road, at or near Filmer Hill: a branch is also intended to pass from the said road, on Corhampton Down, to the village of Corhampton; all in this county.

One of the largest steam-engines in England, which has been erecting for some time past in the Dock-yard at Portsmouth, has been lately completed, and set to work. It will pump twenty tons of water in a minute, with a consumption of only a bushel and a half of coals per hour.

*Married.*] At Andover, Mr. R. Footner, attorney, to Miss M'Min, milliner.—Mr. W. Lellyett, of Havant, to Miss J. Hopwood, of Bedhampton Park.

Mr. J. Rolfe, attorney, of Hatton Garden, London, to Miss E. Tredgold, late of Chilton-farm.

The Rev. Mr. Isdell, canon of Winchester Cathedral,



Cathedral, to Miss Wynn, both of Winchester.

At Wells, W. Scafe, esq. barrister, to Miss May, of Pashley.—Mr. J. Silley, builder, of Southampton, to Miss Noyce, of Christchurch.

*Died.* At Winchester, Mr. Newman, publican.—Mr. J. Martell, bricklayer.

At Southampton, Mr. J. Primmer, publican.

Major Ogle, of the 58th regiment, who fell at the landing of the British forces in Egypt, was a son of Admiral Sir C. Ogle, of Worthy, near this city.

At Christchurch, Mrs. Mowatt, relict of J. Mowatt, esq. a purser in the navy, and late of Ellick, near Aberdeen.

At Portsmouth, Lieutenant J. Mackenzie, commander of the Portland sloop.—Lieutenant-colonel Driffeld, of the marine forces; he was lately married to a daughter of Vice Admiral Bligh.—Mrs. Barker, late of Stanhope-street, Clare-market, London.—Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. Palmer, auctioneer.

Suddenly, in her 47th year, Mrs. Webb, of Wickham.

At Froyle, Mrs. Childe, daughter of Mr. W. Budd, of Ropley.—Mrs. Myers, of Cold Harbour, Gosport.—Mr. A. Stewart, of the Gosport Fusiliers; he dropped down on the parade and expired immediately.—T. Dennett, esq. of Alresford; a constant and liberal benefactor to the poor.

At Milford, aged 46, E. Reynolds, esq. a truly honest man, beloved and lamented in life and death.

Mrs. Geley, wife of Mr. J. Geley, ship-builder, of Cowes.

At Medstead, Mrs. Lovell, wife of the Rev. B. Lovell.

At the Abbey-house, aged 60, after an illness of only three days, Mrs. M. S. Weld, only daughter and heiress of S. Weld, esq. At the age of 16, her father being dead, she gave up her possessions and prospects in the world, in order to take the veil among some religious of the English nation then at Bruges, in Flanders, and was afterwards elected their superior. She was buried in the Catholic burying-ground called St. James's, near Salisbury.

At Lee, near Romsey, Mrs. Warner, wife of J. Warner, jun. esq.

#### WILTSHIRE.

It appears, from the returns made at the last quarter sessions for this county, by the inspectors of mixed or medley woollen broad-cloths, that the manufacture of the same has increased upwards of 50,000 yards more than in the preceding year, in which there was also a considerable increase.

On May 1, the western line of the Kennet and Avon Canal, extending from Bath to Foxhaner Farm, near Devizes, was opened for the first time, so that a communication navigable for barges is hereby opened from Bath, by the junction of the Wilts and Berks Canal

to Melksham, Calne, Chippenham, and the adjacent country; and the Somerset coal canal, in the Timsbury line, will, it is expected, be likewise completed in the course of a few weeks.

*Married.* Mr. S. Bracher, jun. of Chicksgrove, to Miss Hibbard, of West Harnham, near Salisbury.—Mr. H. Shotto, silversmith, of Salisbury, to Miss Purnell, of Amesbury.—Mr. T. Oddy, brewer, of Malmesbury, to Miss Rich, of Tetbury, Gloucestershire.—Mr. W. Farmer, cheesefactor, of Swindon, to Miss Peek, of Lushill-house, in this county.—Mr. J. Walsh, stationer, of the Temple, London, to Miss J. Neate, of Wotton Bassett.

*Died.* At Salisbury, in an advanced age, Mrs. Coles, widow.—Aged 79, Mrs. E. Perkins, spinster.—In her 83d year, Mrs. Hill, relict of the late Rev. T. Hill, vicar of Coome, Hants; of virtuous and strictly exemplary conduct through life.

At Downton, Mr. W. Howe, formerly a painter and glazier, but had retired from business; an inoffensive friendly man, deservedly respected.

At Colliton-house, Mrs. J. Churchill.—Mr. Ferris, of Potterne; he had lately come into possession of the late Dr. Kent's valuable property.

Mr. Ballard, of Harbridge-farm.—Mr. J. Scammell, of Durrington.—Mr. J. Mills, about thirty years coachman to the Earl of Radnor.—Mr. Bailey, fellmonger, of Devizes.—Almost suddenly, Mr. J. King, farmer, of Dinton.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Married.* Mr. J. Harding, of Rodden, near Frome, to Miss Yeoman, of Wanstrow.

At Wanstrow, Mr. T. Coufens, of Heytesbury, to Miss White, of Wefentown.

At Stapleton, A. M. Mills, esq. late of the Royals, to Miss P. Elton, sister of J. Elton, esq. of Hill House, near Bristol.—W. Robertson, M. D. of Bath, to Miss A. Bower, second daughter of E. Bower, esq. of Ensham House, near Cranbourne.—Mr. Bishop, of Calne, to Miss Dommett, of Frome.

At Batcomb, Mr. Webb, of Chilcott, to Miss Parfitt, of Spargrove House.

At Binegar, Mr. T. Chapman, hosier, to Mrs. Budget, widow, both of Gurneyflade.

At Bristol, Mr. J. Tilly, to Miss M. C. Savage, of Kingston, Jamaica.—Mr. Wood, to Miss Beaufort.—Captain H. Farnall, of the Royal Navy, to Miss M. Elliott, of Berkeley-square.

At Wells, W. Scafe, esq. barrister, to Miss May, of Pashley, Sussex.—Mr. England, of the Excise-office, in Bristol, to Miss Appleby, of Bath.—Mr. J. Stephens, organist, of Bristol, to Miss M. A. Williams, of Shirehampton.—J. P. Worley, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Savery, of Butcombe-court.

At Camerton, near Bath, H. N. Jarrett, esq. of Portman-place, London, and of Freemantle, near Southampton, to Miss Stevens,

Mr. Helps, of Wood-street, London, merchant,

chant, to Miss Plunknett, daughter of Mrs. Watson, of Walcot-place, Lambeth, and niece of Mr. Heaven, of the Lower Rooms, Bath.

*Died.*] At Bristol, aged 87, Mrs. Mallard, mother to Mr. J. Mallard, merchant.—In his 73d year, Mr. J. Daltera, a respectable merchant.—Suddenly, Mrs. Lilly, wife of Mr. C. Lilly.—Mr. J. Griffin.—Mr. Huston, printer.—Mr. Bowen, taylor.—In the prime of life, Mrs. S. Farr.—Mr. Shell, musician.—Mr. Jones, grocer.—Mr. W. Vigurs, late a woollen-draper.—In the bloom of youth, Miss Saunders, daughter of the late Captain G. Saunders.—Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. Hill, jeweller.—Mrs. Willoughby.—Mr. J. Widcombe.—In his 21st year, Mr. G. Moore, youngest son of M. W. Moore, distiller.—Mr. J. Cross, son of the late Mr. Cross, merchant.—Mrs. Rose, widow.

At Bath, aged 77, General Frederick, Colonel of the 54th regiment.—In his 62d year, Mr. W. Tucker, formerly an eminent wine and brandy-merchant.—Mr. R. Leadbetter, a journeyman-printer, late of Bristol. As he was bathing in the river Avon, near the Marl-pits, he got out of his depth, and was unfortunately drowned.

At Clifton, near Bristol, aged 24, Mrs. Sinnott, wife of Dr. N. Sinnott, of Daven-try, in Northamptonshire; she was a natural daughter of the late Rev. R. Canning, of Ipswich, by whose will, a very considerable property devolves to the society for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, as this lady died without issue, before she was 25 years of age.

At Bridgewater, Mrs. Ames, relict of L. Ames, esq. of Charlton, near Shepton Mallett.

J. Whitmarsh, esq. major of the Taunton Volunteers; he had been exercising his companies in perfect health, and was soon after seized with a fit which proved fatal.

At Stapleton, Mr. R. Rawlings, shipwright, of Wapping, Bristol; he superintended Mr. Teast's-yard, as foreman, upwards of 50 years.

At Limerick, Mr. C. Crowe, bookseller, formerly of Bristol.—Mr. Baine, a respectable farmer, of Newton.

At Bedminster, Mr. J. Gwyer, umbrella-maker.

At Milverton, Mrs. Davison, a widow lady.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

A shark, which measured  $27\frac{1}{2}$  feet in length, and 16 feet, at least, in circumference, was lately caught, in a fishing-seine, near the bathing-house, at Abbotsbury. His tail, when spread, measured eight feet, the fins, four feet, and it is supposed to weigh, fifteen tons. It was entangled in the mack-rei-seines, destroyed by the crew of the Greyhound cutter, who fired on it, and af-

terwards towed to the village of Portland. "His jaws were of that extent, (says a letter from Weymouth) as to admit the fattest man you ever saw." Fourteen horses, and near 100 men, were employed to drag the monster up the bank and on shore, where a booth was erected over it. The fishermen call it a "Beaumaris-shark," and others, the "Bottle-nosed-shark." Before he was quite dead, he appeared mottled as a common dog-fish, or shark.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

*Population of Exeter.*—Inhabited houses, 2692.—Families, 3947.—Uninhabited houses, 144.—Males, 7304.—Females, 10,084.

*Married.*] T. Phillips, of Colliopriest, to Miss Amyatt, second daughter of J. Amyatt, esq. M. P. for Southampton.

Lately, at Biddeford, Lieut. Col. Kirkman, of the 52d regiment, to Mrs. Buck, widow.—Mr. P. Dunsterville, merchant, of Plymouth, to Miss Adams, of Penryn.—Mr. Thomas, of Ashill, near Ilminster, to Miss Bartlett, of East Rudleigh.

At Tiverton, F. Wemyss, esq. Lieutenant in the 24th regiment, to Miss Delhott.—Mr. W. Portbury, of Topsham, to Miss A. Jenkins, of Plymouth.

At Hennock, the Rev. J. Ley, rector of Ashprington, to Miss C. Hill.—Mr. Gammas, linen-draper, of Axminster, to Miss Pitfield, of Symondsbury.

*Died.*] At Axminster, after a lingering illness, J. Williams, esq. collector of the excise, and formerly collector at Southampton and Portsmouth.—Mr. R. Tothill, haberdasher.—Mr. Moxey, senior, 30 years deputy-receiver of the taxes for this county.—Mrs. Coffin, widow.—Mrs. Wale.—Mrs. Hart, widow of the late Mr. R. Hart, druggist.

At Plymouth, aged 72, C. Fox, esq. a Quaker, and formerly a banker of this town, but for some years past a resident of Bristol; a man of a truly philanthropic and liberal disposition. He was a considerable patron to the asylum for the blind in that city.

Same place, Mr. Delacombe, auctioneer.—Mr. Whitcombe, silversmith.—Mrs. Williams.

At Teignmouth, S. Granston Goodall, Admiral of the White.—The Rev. G. Smith, many years vicar of West Leigh.

At Saltash, Mrs. Spicer, mother of Capt. W. Spicer, of the Train of Artillery.

At Okehampton, R. Hawkes, esq. Captain-Lieutenant in the Plymouth Division of Marines.—Mrs. Palmer, wife of the Rev. W. Palmer, of Yacombe.—Serjeant H. Crofts, of the 1st Devonshire regiment, and drill serjeant to the corps of Woodbury Volunteers.

Mr. H. Sweete, of Great Torrington; of a character highly esteemed through life. He was a pattern of religion, modesty, and virtue, and a sincere friend to those who stood in need of assistance.



In his 63 year, F. Rose Drewe, esq. of Grange.

## CORNWALL.

*Married.*] At Falmouth, Mr. J. Harris, lieutenant of the Pendennis Artillery Volunteers, to Miss Sowell.

At Bodmin, the Rev. J. Trefusis, Rector of St. Columb, to Miss Cory.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, Mrs. Mutton.—Miss M. Hawking.

Suddenly, while walking in his mow-hay, Mr. W. Hodge, a respectable farmer, of St. Minver.

At Redrith, Mr. J. Dalton, master of the brig, Brothers, of Swansea.—Mrs. Penrose.

At Mardzion, Mrs. P. Pearse; of so penurious a character, that she would not allow herself the common necessities of life, nor send for a doctor in her last illness, tho' possessed of above a thousand pounds.

## WALES.

*Married.*] G. Lloyd, esq. of Llangollen Vechan, to Miss Hughes, dau. of H. Hughes, esq. of Llaniffen; both in Denbigh.—Mr. Williams, of Lodge, near Denbigh, to Mrs. Williams, of Henllan.

*Died.*] Miss M. Davies, youngest daughter of W. Davies, esq. of Brompton, near Montgomery.

At Llanvair Clydage, in Carmarthen-shire, in her thirty-fifth year, Mrs. Marsden.—In his 37 year, Mr. E. Thomas, of Wrexham, brewer.—At Cowbridge, Glamorgan-shire, Mrs. S. Bates, wife of Mr. E. Bates, surgeon.

## SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, May 4. Though 2 months only have elapsed, since the Edinburgh Repository for the sale of goods was first opened, yet it appears highly probable from the experience of this short period, that the institution will fully answer the benevolent purposes for which it was established. Two thousand eight hundred and sixty articles have been received into the sale room, upwards of 2000 of which are already sold. From these sales many industrious persons have derived large profits; others even destitute of means to procure material for work, have found employment in executing such orders as have been left at the sale room; and many ladies, by exposing there for sale, works of fancy and utility, the production of their leisure hours, have been enabled to benefit the funds of this charity, and to bestow considerable sums on such other charitable purposes as they were inclined to promote. Among other articles exposed for sale at the repository, are silk and cotton purses, beautiful ornaments for mantle-pieces, a large display of fashionable flowers, ladies pockets, elegant gown pieces, silk and gold and cotton nets for the head, child-bed linen of all kinds, purses, &c.

*Married.*] At Edinburgh, A. M'Farlane, esq. of Blarnairn, to Miss E. Hartley.—J. Hay, of Drum, esq. to the Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Ramsay, youngest daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Dalhousie.

C. H. Cogan, esq. late of the 3d regiment of foot guards, to Miss M. Douglas, daughter of the late Lieutenant Gen. John Douglas.

At Paisley, Mr. A. Hamilton, jun. bleacher, to Miss H. Wylie. Mr. J. Burns, surgeon, in Glasgow, to Miss J. Duncan, daughter of the Rev. J. Duncan, minister of Ayr.—C. Hamilton, jun. esq. of Hamwood, to Miss Tighe, of Rossana.

At Gretna Green, J. Stone, esq. of Leicester, to Miss Reed, of Shoteham.

At Ayr, Captain L. Mackenzie, of the 72d Foot, to Miss J. Logan, youngest daughter of the late W. Logan, esq. of Camblang.—Mrs. Todd, wife of W. Todd, esq. of Fochabers.—Mr. Horsburgh, of Cuper, to Miss Macgill, eldest daughter of the late G. Macgill, esq. of Kemback.—Lieutenant T. Shaw, of the 10th, or Edinburgh regiment of Militia, to Miss M. Limond, eldest daughter of Mr. D. Limond, writer.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Miss H. Flint, daughter of the late Col. Flint.—Mrs. E. Livingston, widow of Duncan Campbell, esq. of Southall.—Mrs. J. Dunmore Napier, of Ballikinrain.—Mrs. C. Inglis, daughter of the late Mr. R. Inglis, writer to the signet.—Mr. J. Robertson, accomptant.—J. M. Dowall, esq. late of Woolmet. Miss M. Purdie, daughter of the late Mr. J. Purdie, rector of the grammar school of Glasgow.—Mr. R. Gall, printer.

At Aberdeen, in his 73 year, Mr. J. Cushnie, ship master; of honest simplicity and plainness of manners, united to a truly generous and benevolent disposition. For many years, while of a very limited income, he still found means to reserve a portion of it for the exercise of charity, and having afterwards acquired a more affluent fortune, it occasioned no other alteration in his original habits and frugal mode of life, than to enlarge the sphere of his liberality. Modest, reserved, and perfectly free from ostentation, his charities were only made known by those who were the objects of them. Having bestowed very considerable sums in relieving the distresses of the poor, particularly during the late and present calamitous seasons; he has left to posterity a laudable example of extensive beneficence, for having neither family nor near relations to provide for, the greater part is bequeathed among the various charitable institutions in that city and neighbourhood. His different valuable legacies shall appear in our next number.

At Glasgow, Mr. B. Watchin, manufacturer.—Mr. H. Gray, merchant.—Miss J. Jamieson.

At

At her house, near Musselburgh, Mrs. M. Ronald, relict of the late Rev. Cornelius Lundie, minister of Kelfo.

At Orchard, Mrs. E. Miller, daughter of J. Miller, esq.

At Forres, Mrs. E. Dawson, relict of A. Tulloch, of Tanacchie, esq.

At Dumferline, aged 82, Miss C. Wardlaw.

At Demerary, on the first of February, Mrs. Turnbull, late of Fochabers.

At Hume Hall, Mrs. Hood, wife of T. Hood, esq. of Hardacres.

At Hamilton, R. Frame, esq. Commissary of Hamilton and Campsie.

At Greenock, Major Duncan Campbell, late of the 1st battalion of the Argyleshire Fencible regiment.

At St. Andrew's, the Hon. Mrs. Nairne, widow of the late Hon. Colonel J. Nairne.

At Southend, Mrs. Burnside.—J. Rutherford, esq. of Knowsouth.

At Dumfries, Mr. R. Gibbs, of the George-inn.—A. Copland, esq. surgeon.

On his passage to Jamaica, in February last, Mr. J. Barr, eldest son of Mr. J. Barr, merchant, of Port Glasgow.

#### IRELAND.

Upon a general survey of the county of Dublin, at the instance of the Dublin Society for agricultural purposes, for bettering the condition of the country, &c. it has been discovered, that a considerable decline has taken place of late, in dairies within four miles of the metropolis. The number of cows that were in such places only three years ago, amounting to about 10,000, and there are now not 1800!

*Married.*] The Rev. Dr. Wynne, nephew to the R. H. Lord Newborough, to Mrs. Bellingham, of Castle Bellingham, in the county of Louth.

At Tollymore Park, in the county of Downe, Colonel Orde, of Weechwood, near Durham, to the R. H. Lady Louisa Jocelyn, sister to the Earl of Roden.—Mr. E. Riley, of Dublin, to Miss Hibits, daughter to M. Hibits, esq. of Ballanessle, in the county of Kilkenny.—H. Parnell, esq. son of Sir J. Parnell, bart. to the Honourable Miss Dawson, sister to Earl Portarlington, and niece to the Lord Primate.

*Died.*] At Isle, in the county of Kerry, in her 108th year, Mr. Margaret Donoghoe, whose constitution and bodily strength had enabled her to walk three miles to a neighbouring chapel, on every Sunday, for the last twenty years.

At Donaghadee, Mrs. Macbride, sister, to the late Admiral Macbride.

At Dublin, in his 68th year, Mr. F. Meran, an eminent taylor, late of Fleet-street.

In consequence of being thrown from her horse, Mrs. Mc Clinton, wife of J. Mc Clinton, esq. of Drumcar, in the county of Louth; thus snatched in a moment, at the age of 23, in the full bloom of health, youth, and beauty, from the society of her husband, children, parents, family, and friends, attached to her by those virtues and accomplishments which will ever endear her memory to them.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

*Died.*] At Rotterdam, the Hon. G. O'Brien, brother to the Marquis of Thomond.

At Madras, Mr. Dr. Barclay, brother to Mr. Barclay, banker, in Lombard-street.

At Bluecastle, in Westmoreland parish, Jamaica, J. Bell, M. D. late of Kelfo; he went from this country about a year ago to settle in Jamaica. He published a valuable paper in the 8th volume of the Medical Facts and Observations.

Lately in Syria, of the plague, General Koehler, one of the most skilful officers in the British service, and who had been delegated by government to train and discipline the Turkish army. He was by birth an American, and survived his lady only fifteen days.

At Malta, Mrs. Beaumont, wife of J. H. Beaumont, esq. of the medical staff.—Also, aged 24, after a few days illness, Mr. C. Gouvet, a paymaster to the army there.

At Venice, Cimarosa, the famous composer of music.

On the 25th of December last, at Mangalore, on the coast of Malabar, aged 82, General John Carnac.

Mr. Fountain, one of the Baptist-missionaries, at Serampour, in Bengal. Considerable progress has been made in printing the translation of the Bible in the Bengalese language. In September last, 2500 copies of St. Matthew's Gospel, and 2000 of Mark's and Luke's, with ten chapters of St. John's Gospel, were finished at the press. As Matthew's Gospel was the first complete account of the Life, &c. of Christ, they threw off 500 copies extraordinary of the translation of it, to be dispersed among the Hindoos, until the whole bodies of the New Testament were ready to be delivered to them. The whole is probably finished by this time. Mr. Carey and the other missionaries were well, and expectations were entertained that the two sons of Mr. Carey, who speak the language of Bengal with great fluency, would strengthen the mission.

On the 15th of December last, on his passage to India, Mr. A. Gildart Reid.

COM.



## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN consequence of the long threatened invasion of *Portugal* having lately assumed a more serious appearance, it has been thought expedient, by the importers of wine, that as much as possible should be brought to this country at present; a measure they could not conveniently adopt without the concurrence of Government, on account of the very large sums the Duties would have amounted to, and of the use of which the importers must have been deprived for a long time; permission has therefore been given to import and warehouse *Portugal Wines*, on bond for payment of the duty, when taken out for consumption: every step towards the adoption of a more unshackled system of commerce tends to the public benefit, even when, as in the present instance, it arises from temporary circumstances; more liberal policy with respect to commercial revenue would insure an increase of foreign trade, and consequently of the duties derived from it.

The neutrality of the *Elbe* has been completely restored, and full permission granted for ships of all nations to enter and return, in consequence of which our merchants are eagerly renewing their connections with the North of Germany, and the trade through this channel will probably soon recover its late extent.

By the annual returns of the Magistrates at the Pontefract Sessions it appears, that in the West Riding of Yorkshire, during the last year, 285,851 pieces, or 9,263,966 yards of broad-cloth, and 169,262 pieces, or 6,014,420 yards of narrow-cloth, were milled; being an increase of 457,278 yards of broad, and a decrease of 362,857 yards of narrow cloths, within the year.

The following is said to be an accurate general statement of the quantity of *Cotton* imported into Great Britain, in the years 1799 and 1800.

No. of Bags in 1799.	Imported into	No. of Bags in 1800.
69,678	Liverpool	93,322
38,916	London	80,123
9,214	Lancaster	9,326
8,925	Glasgow	14,917
5,210	Hull	9,615
1,806	Bristol	2,428

133,749

209,731

It may be observed that 209,731 bags (the importation of the last year) averaged at 200 nett lb. each, contain 41,946,200 nett lbs. The importation of 1799, averaged in the same manner, amounts to 26,749,800 nett lbs. and the increase in 1800, viz. 75,982 bags, 15,196,400 nett lbs.

The importation from the United States of America, in 1799, was 17,815 bags; and that of the last year 29,346 bags; the increase from thence is therefore 11,531 bags. These cottons are not all of them the growth of the United States of America, but include cottons grown in the Dutch, French and Spanish islands and Settlements, and some few from the East Indies. The finest, as well as the best cottons, at present known, are grown in the Sea Islands, which are situated on the coast of Georgia; and are well known in Manchester by the name of Sea Island Cottons. Their staple is about one inch in length. They will spin to four hundred hanks from one pound; and these hanks make nearly two hundred miles in length! Common West India Cottons will seldom spin finer than fifty hanks (or twenty-five miles) from one pound.

At Blackburn, about the 10th of May, the current prices of cotton twist and west were, as follow. Twist No. 20—3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. per lb. West No. 18—2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. Ditto No. 30—3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d. Ditto No. 40—4s. 1d. to 4s. 3d.  $\frac{1}{4}$ .

The proposed duty on printed cottons and other printed goods has been relinquished, and an increase of some other taxes substituted.

Some material alterations are in contemplation respecting the duties on Salt, and there is reason to hope that the public will be permitted a more free and extensive use of this necessary article by a reduction of its price.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our last, the weather, on the whole, has continued favourable for the general business of agriculture: the latter part of the month, from the frequent alternations of mild warm rains and fine sunny weather, has been particularly suited to the purposes of vegetation, consequently, most of the grain-crops in almost all the arable districts of the kingdom, have considerably recovered from the effects of the too great heat and dryness which occurred in the beginning. The wheat crops, taken as a whole, we believe, never in any season

season looked better, more promising, or were in larger quantity. The oats and barlies, in general, also look remarkably well. Such crops of potatoes as were put into the ground early, are unusually forward, so as to promise a supply of food sooner than in ordinary years. The hay and grass-lands, in general, have come forward with great rapidity since the rains. The artificial or sown-grasses, have likewise the most promising appearance.

In the cyder districts, there has been an unusually luxuriant blossom on the apple and pear-trees, and they have, in general, set well; therefore, should no blight happen, an abundant crop of these fruits may be expected.

The hop-vines appear strong and healthy in most of the southern parts of the island where they are cultivated.

*Grain*, of all kinds, is on the decline in price, we believe, in every district of the kingdom. Return of wheat, in Mark-lane, from the 11th to the 16th of May:—Total, 23,972 quarters; average, 9s. 4d.—9s. 5½d. lower than last return.——Return of flour, from May 9, to May 15:—Total, 12,693 sacks; average, 89s. 6¼d.—1cs. lower than the last return.

*Cattle*. Fat stock, is somewhat lower, but lean cattle sell at good prices. At Smithfield, beef, sells from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.; mutton, from 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; veal, from 5s. to 6s. 4d.; pork, from 5s. 4d. to 6s.; and lamb, from 5s. 8d. to 7s.—In Newgate, and Leadenhall-market, beef, from 3s. 8d. to 5s.; mutton, from 4s. 4d. to 5s.; veal, from 4s. to 6s.; pork, from 5s. 4d. to 6s.; and lamb, from 5s. to 6s. 8d.

*Horses* are on the rise, especially those of the better kinds.

*Hay*, at St. James's-market, Saturday, May 23, 5l. to 6l.—At Whitechapel, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 12s.

*Straw*, at St. James's-market, 1l. 19s. to 2l. 17s.—At Whitechapel, 2l. 2s. to 2l. 12s.

### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of April, to the 24th of May, inclusive, 1801, two miles N. W. of St. Paul's.*

#### Barometer.

Highest 30°.08' April 25, Wind E.  
Lowest 29.46. May 15, Wind W. S. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 4-2 tenths of an inch

{ Between the mornings of the 1st and 2d of May, the mercury in the Barometer fell from 29°94' to 29°52'.

#### Thermometer.

Highest 70°. May 21, 22, 23, 24. { Wind W.S.W.  
Lowest 41°. May 2, Wind E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 12°.

{ Between the evenings of the 7th and 8th of May, the mercury in the thermometer rose from 44 to 56°.

The quantity of rain fallen during this month is equal to 1.038 inches of depth.

The changes that have taken place this month, in the state of the atmosphere, both with regard to its density and temperature, have been very moderate; excepting in the instances abovementioned the Barometer has seldom varied more than between one and two tenths in the course of 24 hours; and from the 25th of April to the 1st of May the mercury did not change its position a single tenth. The wind during that period blew pretty uniformly from the East.

The Thermometer, since the 19th instant has stood, at the hottest part of the day, steadily at about 70°.

Since our last report we have had twenty-two days without rain, of which 17 or 18 have been very brilliant. The rain which has fallen, came very moderately, and was highly acceptable to the vegetable world, which began to be greatly in want of it. During this month the wind has been easterly about 13 days.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall be glad to receive from any of our intelligent Readers and Correspondents, a View of the State of Society and Manners in EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, CORK, YORK, OXFORD, CAMBRIDGE, CANTERBURY, LEEDS, SHEFFIELD, AND BIRMINGHAM.

A Correspondent suggests, that an Account of the Origin, Progress, and present State of the several Agricultural Societies throughout Great Britain, would be an acceptable and useful Species of Communication. We have already stated, that we shall always be glad to receive Sketches of the Origin and present State of any Manufacture or Branch of Trade.